

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10153
Telephone: (212) 310-8000
Facsimile: (212) 310-8007
Jeffrey D. Saferstein
Jessica Liou
Furqaan Siddiqui

Attorneys for Digital Currency Group, Inc.

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re:

Genesis Global Holdco, LLC, *et al.*,

Debtors.¹

Chapter 11

Case No. 23-10063 (SHL)

Jointly Administered

**DIGITAL CURRENCY GROUP, INC.'S LIMITED OBJECTION AND RESERVATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE DEBTORS' AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

¹ The debtors in these chapter 11 cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor's tax identification number, are: Genesis Global Holdco, LLC (8219); Genesis Global Capital, LLC (8564); Genesis Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (2164R) (collectively, "**Genesis**"). For the purpose of these chapter 11 cases, the service address for the Debtors is 250 Park Avenue South, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10003.

Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“**DCG**”) submits this limited objection and reservation of rights (the “**Limited Objection**”) to the approval of the *Amended Disclosure Statement with Respect to the Amended Joint Plan of Genesis Global Holdco, LLC et al., Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code* [Docket No. 839] (as amended, modified or supplemented, the “**Amended Disclosure Statement**”) and respectfully states as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Shortly after announcing they were abandoning a deal-in-principle for the second time in their chapter 11 cases, the Debtors filed an Amended Disclosure Statement for a “no deal” chapter 11 plan that prioritizes the pursuit of uncertain litigation claims and provides meaningfully lower recoveries for creditors than those contemplated under the previously reached Agreement in Principle. *See Debtors’ Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan* [Docket No. 838] (the “**No Deal Plan**”).

2. For many reasons, DCG believes the Agreement in Principle continues to provide the best recovery available under the circumstances to creditors. As of August 29, 2023, the Agreement in Principle contemplated an approximately \$1.4 billion contribution from DCG, which, by the Debtors’ own estimates, would have provided general unsecured creditors a 70%-90% recovery, and Gemini Earn users with a 95%-110% recovery, with a meaningful portion of near-term recovery in digital assets.

3. With the rise in prices of digital assets, the value of the Agreement in Principle would make nearly every creditor in these chapter 11 cases whole or nearly whole, providing general unsecured creditors an estimated recovery of 83% - 106% and Gemini Earn users an estimated recovery of 101% - 137%.²

² These values are as of October 24, 2023.

4. Set forth below is a comparison chart of the estimated recoveries under the Agreement in Principle and the No Deal Plan:

	Debtors' Amended Plan	DCG's Agreement in Principle
Projected Recovery for Holders of Allowed Claims	61 - 77%	83 - 106%
Projected Recovery for Gemini Earn Users	61 - 77%	101 - 137%

5. There yet remains an opportunity for the Debtors, the official committee of unsecured creditors (the "UCC"), and the other key stakeholders in this case to behave rationally, in the best interests of the larger creditor body, and move forward with the Agreement in Principle, which DCG continues to be willing to stand by.³

6. The Amended Disclosure Statement, however, does not set forth this information for creditors. The Disclosure Statement should explain the existence of an alternative path to conclusion of these cases that would provide substantial recoveries in digital assets to creditors in the near term. Creditors should understand what they could be giving up in abandoning the Agreement in Principle and instead supporting the No Deal Plan. For example, creditors should understand that in voting to support the No Deal Plan, they would be walking away from hundreds of millions of dollars of distributable value available under the Agreement in Principle, which would in turn generate greater recoveries, as well as earlier distributions, to creditors.

³ DCG notes that the Debtors terminated discussions regarding the Agreement in Principle before the parties were able to come to an agreement on debt terms. These discussions were prematurely cut off by the Debtors after the filing of the NYAG Action.

7. Additionally, the Amended Disclosure Statement fails to sufficiently set forth the risks of pursuing certain causes of action against DCG as a source of substantial recoveries under the Amended Plan. Any litigation against DCG will involve significant time and expense for an uncertain outcome. The Debtors only briefly acknowledge that there is risk that the Wind-Down Debtors may fail to successfully pursue any causes of action against DCG – and this after expending *at least* \$40 million (or more) of estate resources. Creditors should understand the potential drawbacks of the No Deal Plan to make a truly informed judgment as to whether the No Deal Plan is in their best interests

8. Importantly, without this information, the Amended Disclosure Statement fails to comply with applicable law because it fails to provide “adequate information” so that creditors can make an informed judgement about the Amended Plan as required by section 1125(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.

9. For the reasons discussed herein, the Court should not approve the Amended Disclosure Statement unless the Amended Disclosure Statement is further revised to address the deficiencies identified in this Limited Objection and to include the additional information and disclosures provided to Debtors’ counsel in **Exhibit A** annexed hereto (the “**Additional Disclosures**”).

BACKGROUND

10. On August 29, 2023, after ten months of demanding, arms-length, and good faith negotiations, the Debtors, DCG, and the UCC, reached an agreement in principle that established a comprehensive framework to deliver creditors substantial recoveries in digital currency on their claims in the near term. *See Public Update on Plan Discussions* [Docket No. 625] (the “**Agreement in Principle**”); *see also Digital Currency Group, Inc.’s Statement on the Proposed*

Agreement Between DCG, the Debtors, and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors

[Docket No. 698] (the “**DCG Statement**”). The Agreement in Principle was to be incorporated into an amended chapter 11 plan to be confirmed in the near term with the goal of getting significant distributions into the hands of creditors as soon as possible. *Id.* at ¶ 4.

11. However, on October 23, 2023, the Debtors abandoned the Agreement in Principle following the initiation of a civil action by the Office of the New York Attorney General (the “**NYAG**”) against certain of the Debtors, DCG, Gemini and other related parties alleging that they defrauded investors in connection with the Gemini Earn Program and the DCG Note (the “**NYAG Action**”), and filed the No Deal Plan and the Amended Disclosure Statement.

12. Where the Agreement in Principle contemplated substantial recoveries for, and near term distributions to, creditors, the No Deal Plan now provides for significantly less recovery for creditors, and substantially relies upon uncertain, lengthy, and expensive litigation against DCG (and others) as a significant source of creditor recoveries.

LIMITED OBJECTION

13. Section 1125(b) of the Bankruptcy Code requires a plan proponent to furnish creditors with “a written disclosure statement approved, after notice and a hearing, by the court as containing adequate information” in order to solicit acceptances or rejections of a proposed chapter 11 plan. 11 U.S.C. § 1125(b). “Adequate information” is defined in the Bankruptcy Code as:

[I]nformation of a kind, and in sufficient detail, as far as is reasonably practicable in light of the nature and history of the debtor and the condition of the debtor’s books and records . . . that would enable . . . a hypothetical investor of the relevant class to make an informed judgment about the plan[.]

11 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1). In other words, “a proper disclosure statement must clearly and succinctly inform the average unsecured creditor what it is going to get, when it is going to get it, and what contingencies there are to getting its distribution.” *In re Ferretti*, 128 B.R. 16, 19 (Bankr. D.N.H. 1991).

14. “The code requires that the debtor adequately, not selectively, disclose fully and precisely all information a creditor would reasonably want before voting on the plan.” *Westland Oil Dev. Corp. v. MCorp Mgmt. Sols., Inc. v. Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp. (In re Westland Oil)*, 157 B.R. 100, 104 (S.D. Tex. 1993). “A disclosure statement is intended to be a source of factual information upon which one can make an informed judgment about a reorganization plan and not an advertisement or sales brochure.” *In re Avianca Holdings, S.A.*, 632 B.R. 124 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2021) (citing *In re Egan*, 33 B.R. 672, 676–77 (Bankr. N.D. Ill.). “The determination of what is adequate information is subjective and made on a case by case basis.” *In the Matter of Tex. Extrusion Corp.*, 844 F.2d 1142, 1157 (5th Cir. 1988); *see also In re Cajun Elec. Power Co-op, Inc.*, 150 F.3d 503, 518 (5th Cir. 1998) (citing legislative history indicating that determination of what constitutes adequate information must be made by presiding court based on circumstances of case).

15. Courts consider numerous factors when determining the sufficiency of the information in a disclosure statement, including, but not limited to, (i) a description of the available assets and their value, (ii) the estimated return to creditors under a chapter 7 liquidation, (iii) financial information, data, valuations or projections relevant to the creditors’ decision to accept or reject the chapter 11 plan, (iv) information relevant to the risks posed to creditors under the plan, and (v) the actual or projected realizable value from recovery of preferential or otherwise

voidable transfers. *See Avianca*, 632 B.R. at 130 (listing nineteen non-exhaustive factors⁴ set forth in *In re Metrocraft Pub. Servs., Inc.*, 39 B.R. 567, 568 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 1984) that courts consider when determining whether disclosure has been sufficient).

16. For the reasons set forth below, the Disclosure Statement in its current form is both facially and substantively deficient and fails to satisfy the basic disclosure requirements of section 1125(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.

A. The Amended Disclosure Statement Lacks Adequate Information

(i) Additional Disclosure is Required Regarding the Agreement in Principle

17. DCG believes the Agreement in Principle continues to provide the best recovery available under the circumstances to creditors, irrespective of the NYAG Action. DCG believes the NYAG Action is without merit and will be vigorously defending against the NYAG's claims. As noted above, DCG remains committed to supporting the Agreement in Principle and believes the Debtors, the UCC, and other key stakeholders in these cases have a fast-closing window of opportunity to avoid lengthy and expensive litigation with uncertain outcomes under the No Deal Plan, and to instead move forward with a deal that ensures creditors receive substantial recoveries in the near term.

⁴ The *Metrocraft* factors consist of: (1) the events which led to the filing of a bankruptcy petition; (2) a description of the available assets and their value; (3) the anticipated future of the company; (4) the source of information stated in the disclosure statement; (5) a disclaimer; (6) the present condition of the debtor while in Chapter 11; (7) the scheduled claims; (8) the estimated return to creditors under a Chapter 7 liquidation; (9) the accounting method utilized to produce financial information and the name of the accountants responsible for such information; (10) the future management of the debtor; (11) the Chapter 11 plan or a summary thereof; (12) the estimated administrative expenses, including attorneys' and accountants' fees; (13) the collectability of accounts receivable; (14) financial information, data, valuations or projections relevant to the creditors' decision to accept or reject the Chapter 11 plan; (15) information relevant to the risks posed to creditors under the plan; (16) the actual or projected realizable value from recovery of preferential or otherwise voidable transfers; (17) litigation likely to arise in a non-bankruptcy context; (18) tax attributes of the debtor; and (19) the relationship of the debtor with affiliates.

18. As noted herein, the Agreement in Principle contemplated an approximately \$1.4 billion contribution from DCG, which, by the Debtors' own estimates, would provide unsecured creditors a 70%-90% recovery with a meaningful portion of that recovery in digital currencies. Gemini Earn users were estimated to recover approximately 95%-110% of their claims. The Agreement in Principle now provides even substantially more value to creditors than the No Deal Plan. Indeed, while the total distributable assets for GGC and GAP in the No-Deal Plan range between \$2.27 billion and \$2.56 billion, as of October 24, 2023, the total distributable assets for GGC and GAP in the Agreement in Principle range between \$3.09 billion and \$3.28 billion. Furthermore, as of October 24, 2023, Holders of GGC and GAP Allowed Claims can expect a recovery of 83% - 106%—and Gemini Earn users a recovery of 101% - 137%—under the Agreement in Principle. Therefore, the Agreement in Principle may ultimately provide better recoveries for Holders of GGC and GAP Allowed Claims

19. DCG believes the Disclosure Statement should include information regarding the potential value available to creditors under the Agreement in Principle so that creditors can make an informed judgment as to whether the No Deal Plan is in their best interests.

(ii) Additional Disclosure Is Required Regarding the Risks of Litigation as a Source of Substantial Recovery Under the No Deal Plan

20. The Amended Disclosure Statement fails to sufficiently set forth the risks of pursuing certain causes of action against DCG as a source of substantial recoveries under the Second Amended Plan. Any litigation against DCG will involve significant time, significant expense, and significant risk to the Debtors and their estates. Although the Debtors acknowledge there is risk that the Wind-Down Debtors may fail to successfully pursue any causes of action against DCG after expending \$40 million (or more) of estate resources, the Debtors do not discuss the weaknesses in the various claims they intend to monetize. The Additional Disclosures provide

information needed to help creditors assess on their own the relative strengths and weaknesses of the Debtors' asserted claims and causes of action and the benefit any expensive and time-consuming litigation is likely to yield. Moreover, if the Wind-Down Debtors pursue litigation against DCG under the No Deal Plan, DCG will assert counterclaims against the Wind-Down Debtors that, if successful, could offset any recovery. The successful prosecution of those DCG's counterclaims would substantially reduce creditor recoveries under the No Deal Plan

21. The foregoing is not an exhaustive summary of risks associated with litigation under the No Deal Plan. At bottom, any litigation under the No Deal Plan puts creditors at significant risk of recovering far less than they would otherwise be entitled to recover under the Agreement in Principle. Incorporating the Agreement in Principle into an amended plan would significantly reduce the foregoing risks by removing the uncertainty of lengthy and expensive litigation and ensure creditors receive distributions in the very near term.

22. Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, the Amended Disclosure Statement fails to meet the requirements of section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code.

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

23. DCG has provided the Debtors three Additional Disclosures to address the foregoing deficiencies identified in this Limited Objection. *See* Ex. A. Although DCG will attempt to work with the Debtors to resolve their disclosure concerns prior to the Disclosure Statement hearing, it reserves all rights, claims, defenses, and remedies, including, without limitation, to supplement and amend this Limited Objection, to raise further and other objections, to introduce evidence prior to or at any hearing regarding the Amended Disclosure Statement in the event DCG's objections are not resolved prior to such hearing, to seek to introduce documents or other relevant information in support of the positions set forth in this Limited

Objection. Further, DCG reserves all rights to raise any and all objections to confirmation of the Amended Plan. Given rising cryptocurrency prices, DCG reserves all rights to object to the Amended Plan's proposed treatment of DCG and well as its claims and interests under the Amended Plan in the event of the Debtors' solvency.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, for the reasons set forth above, DCG respectfully requests that the Court not approve the as-filed Amended Disclosure Statement until such time that the Debtors address the deficiencies in the Disclosure Statement as described herein and grant such further relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

Dated: October 31, 2023
New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jeffrey D. Saferstein

Jeffrey D. Saferstein

Jessica Liou

Furqaan Siddiqui

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP

767 Fifth Avenue

New York, New York 10153

Tel: (212) 310-8000

Fax: (212) 310-8007

jeffrey.saferstein@weil.com

jessica.liou@weil.com

furqaan.siddiqui@weil.com

Attorneys for Digital Currency Group, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

DCG Additions to As-Filed Disclosure Statement (Redline)

CLEARY GOTTLIEB STEEN & HAMILTON LLP

Sean A. O’Neal

Luke A. Barefoot

Jane VanLare

One Liberty Plaza

New York, New York 10006

Telephone: (212) 225-2000

Facsimile: (212) 225-3999

*Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors-in-Possession*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re:

Genesis Global Holdco, LLC, et al.,¹

Debtors.

Chapter 11

Case No.: 23-10063 (SHL)

Jointly Administered

**AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT WITH RESPECT
TO THE AMENDED JOINT PLAN OF GENESIS GLOBAL
HOLDCO, LLC ET AL., UNDER CHAPTER 11 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE**

Dated: October 24, 2023

¹ The Debtors in these Chapter 11 Cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor’s tax identification number (as applicable), are: Genesis Global Holdco, LLC (8219); Genesis Global Capital, LLC (8564); Genesis Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (2164R). For the purpose of these Chapter 11 Cases, the service address for the Debtors is 250 Park Avenue South, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10003.

ALL CREDITORS ARE ADVISED AND ENCOURAGED TO READ THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND THE AMENDED PLAN IN THEIR ENTIRETY BEFORE VOTING TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE AMENDED PLAN. PLAN SUMMARIES AND STATEMENTS MADE IN THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, ARE QUALIFIED IN THEIR ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO THE AMENDED PLAN, EXHIBITS ANNEXED TO THE AMENDED PLAN, THE PLAN SUPPLEMENT, AND ALL EXHIBITS TO THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ARE MADE ONLY AS OF THE DATE HEREOF UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, AND THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN WILL BE CORRECT AT ANY TIME AFTER SUCH DATE. ALL CREDITORS SHOULD CAREFULLY READ THE "RISK FACTORS" SECTION HEREOF BEFORE VOTING TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE AMENDED PLAN. SEE SECTION IX BELOW, "RISK FACTORS."

THE DEBTORS URGE EACH HOLDER OF A CLAIM TO CONSULT WITH ITS OWN ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO ANY LEGAL, FINANCIAL, SECURITIES, TAX, OR BUSINESS ADVICE IN REVIEWING THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE AMENDED PLAN, AND THE PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED THEREBY.

THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 1125 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AND RULE 3016 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE AND NOT NECESSARILY IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW. PERSONS OR ENTITIES TRADING IN OR OTHERWISE PURCHASING, SELLING OR TRANSFERRING CLAIMS AGAINST, OR EQUITY INTERESTS IN, THE DEBTORS SHOULD EVALUATE THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND THE AMENDED PLAN IN LIGHT OF THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE PREPARED.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS BEING PROVIDED SOLELY FOR PURPOSES OF VOTING TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE AMENDED PLAN. NOTHING IN THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT MAY BE USED BY ANY PERSON, PARTY, OR ENTITY FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. NOTHING IN THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHALL CONSTITUTE OR BE DEEMED AN ADMISSION BY ANY PERSON, PARTY OR ENTITY OR CONSTITUTE EVIDENCE FOR ANY PURPOSE.

THE TERMS OF THE AMENDED PLAN, EXHIBITS ANNEXED TO THE AMENDED PLAN, AND THE PLAN SUPPLEMENT (WHICH SHALL BE FILED WITH THE BANKRUPTCY COURT NO LATER THAN FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE VOTING DEADLINE) GOVERN IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY WITH THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. ALL EXHIBITS TO THIS AMENDED

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ARE INCORPORATED INTO AND ARE A PART OF THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AS IF SET FORTH IN FULL HEREIN.

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL CAPITALIZED TERMS USED BUT NOT DEFINED HEREIN SHALL HAVE THE MEANINGS ASCRIBED TO THEM IN THE AMENDED PLAN. IN THE EVENT OF AN INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE AMENDED PLAN AND THE AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE TERMS OF THE AMENDED PLAN SHALL CONTROL IN ALL RESPECTS. IN THE EVENT OF AN INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE AMENDED PLAN AND THE PLAN SUPPLEMENT, THE TERMS OF THE RELEVANT DOCUMENT IN THE PLAN SUPPLEMENT SHALL CONTROL (UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE IN SUCH PLAN SUPPLEMENT DOCUMENT OR IN THE CONFIRMATION ORDER).

AS TO CONTESTED MATTERS, EXISTING LITIGATION INVOLVING, OR FUTURE LITIGATION TO BE BROUGHT BY, OR AGAINST, THE DEBTORS OR SUBSIDIARIES OF THE DEBTORS, ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS, AND OTHER ACTIONS OR THREATENED ACTIONS, THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE OR BE CONSTRUED AS AN ADMISSION OF ANY FACT OR LIABILITY, A STIPULATION, OR A WAIVER BY ANY PERSON, PARTY, OR ENTITY FOR ANY PURPOSE, BUT RATHER AS A STATEMENT MADE WITHOUT PREJUDICE SOLELY FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES, WITH FULL RESERVATION OF RIGHTS, AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY LITIGATION OR EVIDENTIARY PURPOSE WHATSOEVER BY ANY PERSON, PARTY, OR ENTITY. AS SUCH, THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHALL NOT BE ADMISSIBLE IN ANY NON-BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING INVOLVING THE DEBTORS OR ANY OTHER PARTY IN INTEREST, NOR SHALL IT BE CONSTRUED TO BE CONCLUSIVE ADVICE ON THE TAX, SECURITIES, FINANCIAL, OR OTHER EFFECTS OF THE AMENDED PLAN AS TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST, OR EQUITY INTERESTS IN, THE DEBTORS OR ANY OTHER PARTY IN INTEREST.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING FEDERAL AND STATE SECURITIES LAWS

NEITHER THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT NOR THE AMENDED PLAN HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (THE “SEC”) OR ANY STATE AUTHORITY. THE AMENDED PLAN HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SEC OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION, AND NEITHER THE SEC NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OR THE MERITS OF THE AMENDED PLAN. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CONTAINS “FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS” WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995. READERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT ANY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS IN THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ARE BASED ON

ASSUMPTIONS THAT ARE BELIEVED TO BE REASONABLE BUT ARE SUBJECT TO A WIDE RANGE OF RISKS, INCLUDING RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- THE EVOLVING REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AND POTENTIAL ADOPTION AND IMPACT OF NEW GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS;
- THE OVERALL HEALTH OF THE CRYPTOCURRENCY INDUSTRY;
- THE POPULARITY AND RATE OF ADOPTION OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES;
- THE ADEQUACY OF THE DEBTORS' CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY TO SATISFY BOTH SHORT AND LONG-TERM LIQUIDITY NEEDS;
- EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEBTORS' RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES;
- TAXATION APPLICABLE TO THE DEBTORS AND ANY CHANGES THERETO;
- GENERAL ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS;
- BANK VOLATILITY;
- THE INABILITY TO MAINTAIN RELATIONSHIPS WITH EMPLOYEES AND OTHER THIRD PARTIES AS A RESULT OF THESE CHAPTER 11 CASES OR OTHER FAILURE OF SUCH PARTIES TO COMPLY WITH THEIR CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS;
- COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK;
- THE OUTCOME OF PENDING AND FUTURE LITIGATION;
- EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS AND CRYPTOCURRENCY PRICE FLUCTUATIONS;
- RISKS IN CONNECTION WITH DISPOSITIONS; AND
- PLANS, OBJECTIVES, AND EXPECTATIONS.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THESE AND OTHER MATTERS ARE NOT GUARANTEES OF ANY FUTURE PERFORMANCE. THERE ARE RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES, AND OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT COULD CAUSE ACTUAL PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE THEY MAY PROJECT, AND THE DEBTORS UNDERTAKE NO OBLIGATION TO UPDATE THE PROJECTIONS MADE HEREIN OTHER THAN AS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW. THESE RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES, AND FACTORS MAY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- THE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHAPTER 11 CASES;
- THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO MAINTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS OR THE INTERPRETATION OR APPLICATION OF SUCH LAWS THAT CURRENTLY APPLY OR MAY BECOME APPLICABLE TO THE DEBTORS' BUSINESS BOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONALLY;

- CHANGES TO A PARTICULAR CRYPTOCURRENCY'S OR PRODUCT OFFERING'S STATUS AS A "SECURITY" IN ANY RELEVANT JURISDICTION UNDER RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS OR REGULATORY INTERPRETATION THEREOF;
- REGULATORY RISKS LIMITING OR OTHERWISE IMPACTING THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO MAKE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CRYPTOCURRENCY;
- LOSS OF CRITICAL BANKING OR INSURANCE RELATIONSHIPS OR FINANCIAL LOSSES IN EXCESS OF FDIC INSURED COVERED AMOUNTS CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF CRITICAL BANKING RELATIONSHIPS;
- THE DIVERSION OF MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION AS A RESULT OF THE CHAPTER 11 CASES;
- INCREASED LEVELS OF EMPLOYEE ATTRITION AS A RESULT OF THE CHAPTER 11 CASES;
- CLIENT RESPONSES TO THE CHAPTER 11 CASES;
- THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO CONFIRM OR CONSUMMATE THE AMENDED PLAN;
- THE POTENTIAL THAT THE DEBTORS MAY NEED TO PURSUE AN ALTERNATIVE TRANSACTION IF THE AMENDED PLAN IS NOT CONFIRMED OR IF AN ALTERNATIVE PLAN WOULD PROVIDE MORE VALUE TO STAKEHOLDERS THAN THE AMENDED PLAN;
- THE DEBTORS' INABILITY TO DISCHARGE OR SETTLE CLAIMS DURING THESE CHAPTER 11 CASES;
- THE AVAILABILITY OF CASH TO MAINTAIN THE DEBTORS' OPERATIONS AND FUND WIND-DOWN EXPENSES;
- RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH WEAK OR UNCERTAIN GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON DEMAND FOR CRYPTOCURRENCY;
- OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONALLY, INCLUDING THOSE RESULTING FROM RECESSIONS, POLITICAL EVENTS, ACTS OR THREATS OF TERRORISM, AND MILITARY CONFLICTS;
- RISK OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OR DATA SECURITY BREACHES OR OTHER CYBERATTACKS;
- CHANGES IN LABOR RELATIONS;
- FLUCTUATIONS IN OPERATING COSTS;
- SHIFTS IN POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS;
- LEGISLATIVE OR REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS;
- ADVERSE TAX CHANGES; AND
- FLUCTUATIONS IN INTEREST RATES, EXCHANGE RATES, CRYPTOCURRENCY VALUES, AND CURRENCY VALUES.

YOU ARE CAUTIONED THAT ALL FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE NECESSARILY SPECULATIVE, AND THERE ARE CERTAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD CAUSE ACTUAL EVENTS OR RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE REFERRED TO IN SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE OFTEN CHARACTERIZED BY THE USE OF WORDS SUCH AS "BELIEVES," "ESTIMATES," "EXPECTS," "PROJECTS," "MAY," "INTENDS," "PLANS" OR "ANTICIPATES" OR BY DISCUSSIONS OF STRATEGY, PLANS, OR INTENTIONS. THE LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS, AND OTHER PROJECTIONS AND FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AND ATTACHED HERETO ARE ONLY ESTIMATES, AND THE TIMING AND AMOUNT OF ACTUAL DISTRIBUTIONS TO HOLDERS OF ALLOWED CLAIMS, AMONG OTHER THINGS, MAY BE AFFECTED BY MANY FACTORS THAT CANNOT BE PREDICTED. ANY ANALYSES, ESTIMATES, OR RECOVERY PROJECTIONS MAY OR MAY NOT TURN OUT TO BE ACCURATE. ANY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN OR OTHERWISE MADE BY THE DEBTORS SPEAK ONLY AS OF THE DATE THEY WERE MADE AND THE DEBTORS DO NOT UNDERTAKE TO PUBLICLY UPDATE OR REVISE ANY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS EVEN IF EXPERIENCE OR FUTURE CHANGES MAKE IT CLEAR THAT ANY PROJECTED RESULTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED HEREIN OR THEREIN WILL NOT BE REALIZED. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY NOTED, THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN HAS NOT BEEN AUDITED BY A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND HAS NOT NECESSARILY BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES OR INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS.

**THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
REFLECTS COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE.**

**DISCUSSIONS AMONG SUCH PARTIES REMAIN ONGOING
WITH RESPECT TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.**

**FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT, AS OF THE DATE HEREOF,
EACH OF THE DEBTORS, THE COMMITTEE, AND THE AD HOC GROUP
RESERVE ALL RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.**

**THE DEBTORS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND OR
SUPPLEMENT THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
AT OR BEFORE THE CONFIRMATION HEARING.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. General	1
B. Treatment and Classification of Claims and Interests; Impairment	3
II. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT	3
III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND THE AMENDED PLAN	4
A. What is chapter 11?	4
B. Why are the Debtors sending me this Amended Disclosure Statement?	4
C. Am I entitled to vote on the Amended Plan?	4
(i) Classification of Claims Against and Interests in GGH	6
(ii) Classification of Claims Against and Interests in GGC	6
(iii) Classification of Claims Against and Interests in GAP	7
D. How do the Debtors intend to treat Holders who deposited collateral with Genesis? Will Holders receive their collateral back?	7
E. What will I receive from the Wind-Down Debtors if the Amended Plan is consummated?	8
F. If I am entitled to vote, how do I submit a vote on the Amended Plan?	11
G. How many Classes must vote to accept the Amended Plan to satisfy confirmation requirements?	12
H. What happens to my recovery if the Amended Plan is not confirmed, or does not go effective?	12
I. Are any regulatory approvals required to consummate the Amended Plan?	13
J. If the Amended Plan provides that I am entitled to a distribution, do I receive it upon Confirmation, when the Amended Plan goes effective, or some other date, and what do you mean when you refer to "Confirmation," "Plan Effective Date," and "Consummation?"	13
K. Is there potential litigation related to the Amended Plan?	13
L. What are the sources of consideration used to make Distributions under the Amended Plan?	13
M. Does the Amended Plan provide for the subordination of any Claims?	14
N. Will the Wind-Down Debtors be obligated to continue to pay statutory fees as part of the bankruptcy process after the Plan Effective Date?	14
O. When will the Plan Supplement be filed and what will it include?	14
P. What are the Debtors' Intercompany Claims and Interests?	15
Q. Will Claims asserted with respect to damages resulting from the Debtors' rejection of certain executory contracts or unexpired leases of nonresidential real property affect my recovery under the Amended Plan?	15

R.	Will there be releases granted to parties in interest as part of the Amended Plan?	15
S.	What is the deadline to vote on the Amended Plan?	16
T.	What is a Confirmation Hearing and will the Bankruptcy Court hold a Confirmation Hearing?	16
U.	What is the effect of the Amended Plan on the Debtors' ongoing businesses?	16
V.	Do the Debtors recommend voting in favor of the Amended Plan?	16
IV.	THE DEBTORS' CORPORATE HISTORY, STRUCTURE, AND BUSINESS OVERVIEW	17
A.	The Debtors' Prepetition Organizational Structure	17
B.	Summary of the Debtors' Businesses and Corporate History	17
C.	Summary of the Company's Prepetition Capital Structure	19
V.	EVENTS LEADING TO CHAPTER 11 AND PREPETITION RESTRUCTURING INITIATIVES	23
A.	Impact of the 3AC Liquidation	23
B.	FTX Collapse	23
C.	Impact on Customer Confidence	23
D.	Debtors' Decision to File for Chapter 11	24
VI.	EVENTS OF THE CHAPTER 11 CASES	25
A.	Voluntary Petitions	25
B.	First and Second Day Relief	25
C.	Appointment of Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors	26
D.	Ad Hoc Groups in the Chapter 11 Cases	26
E.	The Restructuring Term Sheet	27
F.	DCG Special Committee Investigation	27
	(i) Potential Claims Against the DCG Parties	28
G.	The Committee's Investigation	34
H.	Redaction Decision	35
I.	Cash Cloud Proceedings	35
	(i) Emergency Lien Priming	35
	(ii) Cash Cloud Sale Process	35
	(iii) Cash Cloud Surcharge Motion	35
J.	File Storage Partners Proceedings	36
	(i) Lien Priming	36
K.	Three Arrows Capital ("3AC") Liquidation Proceedings	36
L.	Recognition of the Chapter 11 Cases in Singapore	36
M.	Schedules and Statements	37
N.	Claims	37
O.	Sale Process and Wind Down of Non-Debtor Subsidiaries	39

P.	Settlement with Digital Currency Group, Inc.	42
(i)	Mediation with DCG and Key Stakeholders	42
(ii)	Partial Repayment Agreement	43
Q.	Employee Matters	44
R.	Director & Officer Insurance	44
S.	Motions to Extend Exclusivity	44
T.	Litigation Matters	45
(i)	Certain Non-Bankruptcy Litigation Matters	45
(ii)	FTX Preference Litigation	46
(iii)	DCG Turnover Action	47
(iv)	The NYAG Action	48
U.	Ordinary Course Professionals	48
VII.	SUMMARY OF THE AMENDED PLAN	49
A.	General Basis for the Amended Plan	49
B.	Governing Law	49
C.	Treatment of Unclassified Claims	49
(i)	Administrative Expense Claims	49
(ii)	Professional Fee Claims	50
(iii)	Priority Tax Claims	51
(iv)	Statutory Fees	51
(v)	Ad Hoc Group Restructuring Expenses	51
D.	Classification and Treatment of Claims and Interests	51
(i)	Classification of Claims and Interests	51
(ii)	Special Provision Governing Unimpaired or Reinstated Claims	63
(iii)	Confirmation Pursuant to Sections 1129(a)(10) and 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code	63
(iv)	Elimination of Vacant Classes	64
(v)	Voting Classes; Presumed Acceptance by Non-Voting Classes	64
(vi)	Intercompany Interests	64
(vii)	Controversy Concerning Impairment	64
(viii)	Subordinated Claims	64
E.	Means for Implementation of the Amended Plan	64
(i)	Wind-Down Debtors	64
(ii)	Means for Implementation	68
(iii)	GAP and GGC Intercompany Settlement	74
(iv)	GGC and GGH Intercompany Settlement	75
F.	Treatment of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases	75
(i)	Assumption of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases	75
(ii)	Claims Based on Rejection of Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases and Deadline by Which to File Proofs of Claim	75
(iii)	Cure of Defaults for Assumed Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases	76
(iv)	Indemnification Obligations	77
(v)	Insurance Policies	77

(vi)	Modifications, Amendments, Supplements, Restatements, or Other Agreements	77
(vii)	Reservation of Rights	77
(viii)	Nonoccurrence of Effective Date	77
G.	Provisions Governing Distributions	78
(i)	Timing and Calculation of Amounts to Be Distributed	78
(ii)	Disbursing Agent and Gemini Distribution Agent	78
(iii)	Delivery of Distributions and Undeliverable or Unclaimed Distribution	79
(iv)	Manner of Payment	80
(v)	Compliance with Tax Requirements	80
(vi)	Foreign Currency Exchange Rate	81
(vii)	Surrender of Cancelled Instruments or Securities	81
(viii)	Allocations	81
(ix)	No Postpetition Interest on Claims	81
(x)	Setoffs and Recoupment	81
(xi)	Claims Paid or Payable by Third Parties	81
H.	Procedures for Resolving Contingent, Unliquidated, and Disputed Claims	82
(i)	Allowance of Claims	82
(ii)	Claims and Interests Administration Responsibilities	82
(iii)	Estimation of Claims	83
(iv)	Adjustment to Claims or Interests Without Objection	83
(v)	Time to File Objections to Claims	83
(vi)	Disallowance of Claims	83
(vii)	Amendments to Claims	84
(viii)	No Distributions Pending Allowance	84
(ix)	Single Satisfaction of Claims	84
I.	Settlement, Release, Injunction, and Related Provisions	84
(i)	Compromise and Settlement of Claims, Interests, and Controversies	84
(ii)	Term of Injunctions or Stays	84
(iii)	Release of Liens	85
(iv)	Releases by the Debtors	85
(v)	Releases by Releasing Parties	86
(vi)	Exculpation	87
(vii)	Injunction	88
(viii)	Protection Against Discriminatory Treatment	88
(ix)	Recoupment	88
(x)	Reimbursement or Contribution	89
(xi)	Document Retention	89
J.	Conditions Precedent to Confirmation and Consummation of the Amended Plan	89
(i)	Conditions Precedent to the Plan Effective Date	89
(ii)	Waiver of Conditions	90
(iii)	Substantial Consummation	90
(iv)	Effect of Non-Occurrence of Conditions to the Confirmation Date or the Effective Date	90
K.	Modification, Revocation or Withdrawal of the Amended Plan	90
(i)	Modification and Amendments	90
(ii)	Effect of Confirmation of the Amended Plan on Modifications	91
(iii)	Revocation or Withdrawal of Amended Plan	91

VIII.	PROJECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION	92
IX.	RISK FACTORS	94
A.	Risks Relating to the Amended Plan, Solicitation and Confirmation	94
	The Debtors may seek to amend, waive, modify or withdraw the Amended Plan at any time prior to Confirmation.	96
	Release, injunction and exculpation provisions may not be approved.	97
	The Wind-Down Debtors are subject to governmental laws and regulations.	97
	The Debtors' insurance does not fully cover all of the Debtors' risks, and changes in the cost of insurance or the availability of insurance could materially increase the Debtors' insurance costs or result in a decrease in insurance coverage.	98
	The assumptions and estimates contained in the financial projections may prove to be inaccurate.	99
	The Chapter 11 Cases may be converted to cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.	99
B.	Risks Related to Recoveries	99
	The Debtors cannot guarantee recoveries or the timing of such recoveries.	99
	The Wind-Down Debtors are subject to the volatility of cryptocurrency.	99
	Distributions under the Amended Plan will not be made prior to Consummation and may be delayed or changed if the Confirmation Order is appealed.	99
	The wind down process may take longer and cost more than estimated due to regulatory or other causes, which may impact recoveries.	99
	The loss of key personnel could adversely affect the wind down process and the Wind-Down Debtors' ability to effectuate distributions.	100
	There are certain risks and contingencies that may affect the value of the Retained Causes of Action and recoveries to Holders of Claims.	100
	Litigation with respect to claims filed in these Chapter 11 Cases, including the 3AC Claims, may reduce recoveries available to other creditors of the Debtors.	100
	The Debtors may be adversely affected by current and potential litigation, including litigation in connection with the Chapter 11 Cases, as well as ongoing governmental investigations.	100
	DCG is a significant source of recovery for distributions under the Amended Plan.	101
X.	CONFIRMATION OF THE AMENDED PLAN	102
A.	Requirements for Confirmation of the Amended Plan	102
B.	Best Interests of Creditors/Liquidation Analysis	102
C.	Feasibility	102
D.	Acceptance by Impaired Class	102
E.	Confirmation without Acceptance by All Impaired Classes.	103
	(i) No Unfair Discrimination.	103
	(ii) Fair and Equitable Test.	103
XI.	ALTERNATIVES TO CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE AMENDED PLAN	105
A.	Liquidation Under Chapter 7	105
B.	Alternative Plan(s) of Reorganization	105
C.	Dismissal of the Debtors' Chapter 11 Cases	105

XII.	CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMENDED PLAN	106
	(i) The Wind-Down Entities	109
	(ii) General Unsecured Claims against GGH	109
	(iii) General Unsecured Claims against GAP	110
	(iv) Other Unsecured Claims against GGC	110
	(v) Gemini Lender Claims against GGC	111
	(vi) Net Investment Income Tax	111
	(vii) Limitations on Losses	111
	(i) Gain Recognition	111
	(ii) U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders of Owning and Disposing of Digital Assets Received Under the Amended Plan	112
	(iii) FATCA	112
XIII.	SOLICITATION AND VOTING PROCEDURES	114
	A. Voting Deadline	115
	B. Voting Instructions	115
	(i) Note to Holders of Claims in Classes Eligible to Vote	116
	C. Voting Tabulation	118
XIV.	RECOMMENDATION	119

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A Debtors' Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan

EXHIBIT B Organizational Chart

EXHIBIT C Liquidation Analysis

EXHIBIT D Financial Projections

| ~~EXHIBIT E~~ ~~DCG Response~~

**THE DEBTORS HEREBY ADOPT AND INCORPORATE EACH
EXHIBIT ATTACHED TO THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
BY REFERENCE AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN**

I. INTRODUCTION

Genesis Global Holdco, LLC (“Holdco” or “GGH”) and its debtor affiliates, as debtors and debtors-in-possession in the above captioned chapter 11 cases (collectively, the “Debtors” and these cases, the “Chapter 11 Cases”) submit this disclosure statement (including all exhibits hereto and as may be supplemented or amended from time to time, the “Amended Disclosure Statement”), pursuant to section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code, to holders of Claims against and Interests in the Debtors in connection with the solicitation of votes for acceptance of the *Debtors’ Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan*, ECF No. 838 (as supplemented or amended from time to time, the “Amended Plan” or the “Plan”). A copy of the Amended Plan is attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and is incorporated herein by reference. All capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Amended Plan. The Amended Plan constitutes a separate chapter 11 plan for each of the Debtors.

The Debtors and their advisors engaged in extensive, arm’s-length negotiations with the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors appointed in the Chapter 11 Cases (the “Committee”), Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“DCG”), Holdco’s corporate parent and the Debtors’ largest borrower, an ad hoc group of lenders of Genesis Global Capital, LLC (the “Ad Hoc Group”), and an additional group of creditors represented by Brown Rudnick LLP (the “Brown Rudnick Group”). Unfortunately, despite substantial efforts, including participation in a court-ordered mediation, the parties were unable to reach a consensual resolution to these Chapter 11 Cases.

THE DEBTORS BELIEVE THAT THE AMENDED PLAN PROVIDES THE BEST RECOVERY AVAILABLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES TO HOLDERS OF ALLOWED CLAIMS. AT THIS TIME, THE DEBTORS BELIEVE THIS IS THE BEST AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR COMPLETING THESE CHAPTER 11 CASES.

A. General

The Amended Plan is the product of extensive effort by the Debtors, their management, directors, and employees, and the Debtors’ advisors to stabilize the Debtors’ business, preserve the Debtors’ estates, and chart a path to a transparent, efficient, and consensual restructuring. These efforts began months prior to the filing of these Chapter 11 Cases, as the Debtors took measures to respond to significant turmoil in the digital asset industry as a whole. Since November 2022, following the shockwave caused by the sudden collapse of FTX Trading Ltd. and certain of its affiliates, the Debtors have engaged in extensive discussions with the Debtors’ creditors and stakeholders, including the Committee, the Ad Hoc Group, Gemini Trust Company, LLC (“Gemini”), and DCG, in an effort to reach a value-maximizing consensual resolution of the Debtors’ financial situation, including by participating in a Bankruptcy Court-approved mediation process. At the outset of these Chapter 11 Cases, on January 23, 2023 the Debtors filed a standalone *Debtors’ Joint Chapter 11 Plan*, ECF No. 20 (the “Initial Plan”) to provide a framework for a confirmable chapter 11 plan even in the absence of a global settlement.

Since the filing of the Initial Plan, the Debtors continued to engage in discussions with key stakeholders in an attempt to reach a global settlement with all parties in interest. Those efforts led to the filing of the *Debtors’ Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan*, ECF No. 427 (the “June Plan”) on June 13, 2023, reflecting substantial agreement on certain key issues among the Debtors, the Committee and the Ad Hoc Group. The Amended Plan proposed to provide, among other things, (a) the distribution of the Debtors’ cash and digital assets on hand to creditors and (b) the subsequent pursuit of causes of action, including preference claims and litigation claims against DCG, after the plan effective date.

The Debtors and the Committee further continued with negotiations with DCG and the Ad Hoc Group after the filing of the Amended Plan, including bringing the parties together for further mediation sessions in August 2023. In the weeks ~~since~~following the mediation, the Debtors had made extensive progress negotiating with the parties in interest. On August 23, 2023, the mediation was terminated and on August 28, the Debtors filed a notice of the termination along with details of an Agreement in Principle (defined below) among the Debtors, the Committee and DCG. As part of the Agreement in Principle, DCG had agreed to enter into the New First Lien

Facility, the New Second Lien Facility and the Partial Repayment Agreement in satisfaction of its existing liabilities to the Debtors. The Ad Hoc Group did not agree with the Agreement in Principle.

Following the termination of the mediation, the Debtors and the Committee began working towards negotiating a global restructuring agreement with DCG and developing an amended plan that incorporated the key terms of the Agreement in Principle, while continuing discussions with the Ad Hoc Group and the Brown Rudnick Group. As noted in the Debtors' Third Exclusivity Motion, due to disagreements among creditors regarding the best path forward to resolve these cases, the Debtors and the Committee worked towards finalizing a plan that would allow creditors to express their preference between consummating a plan that incorporated a deal with DCG, which the Debtors believed would provide further value to creditors, and a plan that would preserve any and all of the Debtors' claims and causes of action against DCG and distribute the proceeds of any litigation against DCG to creditors.

Ultimately, however, the Debtors ~~were~~have been unable to reach an agreement with DCG on final debt terms, with significant open issues still pending as of the end of the Debtors' then current exclusivity period. Further complicating matters, on October 19, 2023, the Office of the New York Attorney General (the "NYAG") filed a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against certain of the Debtors, DCG and Gemini and other related parties (the "NYAG Action") alleging that they defrauded investors in connection with the Gemini Earn Program and the DCG Note. Given the relief sought in the NYAG Action, the Debtors and the Committee have determined that pursuing the Agreement in Principle with DCG while the NYAG Action is pending is not a viable route at this time. Accordingly, the Debtors are pursuing the Amended Plan, which incorporates the key concepts of the Amended Plan filed in June with additional modifications as set forth herein.

DCG intends to vigorously defend against all allegations asserted against DCG in the NYAG Action.

Moreover, it is DCG's position that the Agreement in Principle continues to provide the best recovery available under the circumstances to Holders of Allowed Claims irrespective of the NYAG Action. As of September 13, 2023, the Agreement in Principle contemplated a 70-90% recovery for Holders of Allowed Claims, with a meaningful portion of the projected recovery in digital assets. Specifically, Gemini Earn users were estimated to recover approximately 95-110% of their claims. However, as bitcoin prices have continued to rise, so too have estimated creditor recoveries under the Agreement in Principle. While the total distributable assets for GGC and GAP in No-Deal Plan range between \$2.27 billion and \$2.56 billion, as of October 24, 2023, the total distributable assets for GGC and GAP in the Agreement in Principle range between \$3.09 billion and \$3.28 billion. Furthermore, as of October 24, 2023, Holders of GGC and GAP Allowed Claims can expect a recovery of 83% - 106%—and Gemini Earn users a recovery of 101% - 137%—under the Agreement in Principle. Therefore, the Agreement in Principle may ultimately provide better recoveries for Holders of GGC and GAP Allowed Claims.

As cryptocurrency prices continue to increase, it is becoming increasingly likely that the Debtors' estates will become solvent. Upon the Debtors' solvency, any excess recoveries after Holders of Allowed Claims are paid in full, including any recoveries on account of the Debtors' pursuit of causes of action against DCG, will flow, not to creditors, but directly to DCG as the Debtors' sole shareholder.

The No-Deal Plan is also not without risk. A major source of recovery for Holders of Claims under the Amended Plan is proceeds from the possible prosecution of causes of action against DCG and Gemini. Any litigation against DCG will involve significant time and expense for an uncertain outcome. There is risk, for example, that the Debtors will be unsuccessful in their pursuit of causes of action against DCG. There is also the risk that DCG will successfully prosecute its own causes of action or counterclaims against the Debtors, resulting in substantially lower recoveries to creditors. The foregoing is only meant to be representative of some of the risks of litigation under the No-Deal Plan, and should not be construed as a comprehensive list of potential risks to creditor recoveries in these Chapter 11 Cases.

It is DCG's position that the Agreement in Principle continues to provide the best recovery available under the circumstances to Holders of Allowed Claims, irrespective of the initiation of the NYAG Action. DCG remains committed to the Agreement in Principle and submits there is yet an opportunity for the Debtors, the UCC, the Ad Hoc Group, and Gemini to develop an amended plan that incorporates the Agreement in Principle so as to avoid

[lengthy and expensive litigation with uncertain outcomes under the No Deal Plan, and to ensure creditors receive substantial recoveries in the near term.](#)

Throughout these Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors have remained steadfastly committed to providing a transparent process that would produce a value-maximizing restructuring for their creditors on an expedited timeline. The Debtors, in consultation with their legal and financial advisors, and particularly in light of recent developments, have concluded that the Amended Plan achieves that objective. In addition, the Debtors are continuing to engage with their key stakeholders and, to the extent the Debtors achieve a settlement that would provide more value to their stakeholders than the Amended Plan, the Amended Plan will be further amended to reflect such settlement.

The Amended Plan contemplates that Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims against the Debtors will receive a combination of, among other things and subject to the conditions set forth in the Amended Plan, the Debtors' or Wind-Down Debtors' (i) Cash, (ii) Digital Assets, (iii) certain Avoidance Recoveries (including proceeds from any and all Causes of Action or other claims against any of the DCG Parties or Gemini Parties), (iv) proceeds resulting from the sale of assets of the Wind-Down Debtors, and (v) proceeds from obligations of the DCG Parties, including the Partial Repayment Agreement, the DCG Loans, the DCGI Loans, the DCG Note, the DCG Tax Receivables, and any and all Causes of Action or other claims against any of the DCG Parties, including the proceeds from any settlements thereof.

Additional key components of the Amended Plan include:²

- Payment in full of all Allowed Administrative Expense Claims, Priority Tax Claims, Other Priority Claims, and Professional Fee Claims;
- The funding of a Litigation Reserve that allocates a fixed amount of funds to enable the pursuit of litigation of any Retained Causes of Action;
- Customary releases of all claims by the Releasing Parties against the Released Parties; *provided*, that the Amended Plan shall not release any DCG Parties or any former officers and directors of the Debtors who did not serve as officers or directors of the Debtors as of the Petition Date; *provided further*, that current officers and directors of the Debtors (solely in their capacities as such) who served as officers or directors of the Debtors as of the Petition Date shall be released only with the written consent of the Special Committee prior to the Effective Date, with the exception of (x) the members of the Special Committee, who shall be Released Parties without the need for such consent, and (y) any current officers and directors of the Debtors who served as officers or directors of the Debtors as of the Petition Date and are also DCG Parties, who shall not be Released Parties;
- Subject to applicable law and certain conditions set forth in the Amended Plan, Holders of Allowed Claims denominated in Digital Assets will receive in-kind distributions in the form of the Digital Asset in which such respective Claims are denominated; and
- For purposes of distributions (and subject to the Distribution Principles), the Amended Plan considers Gemini to be the Holder of all Gemini Lender Claims, and all distributions on account of Allowed Gemini Lender Claims will be made to the Gemini Distribution Agent and held in trust in a segregated account for the benefit of the Holders of Allowed Gemini Lender Claims.

B. Treatment and Classification of Claims and Interests; Impairment

A table showing the classification of Claims and Interests for all purposes, including voting on the Amended Plan and distributions under the Amended Plan and pursuant to sections 1122 and 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code is provided in Section III.C further below. The table is qualified in its entirety by reference to the

² The following is only a summary of key components of the Amended Plan and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Amended Plan.

full text of the Amended Plan. A more detailed summary of the treatment of each Class of Claims and Interests is provided below in Section VII.

The Debtors have prepared the Amended Disclosure Statement using the best information regarding their assets, liabilities, and affairs available to them as of the date hereof. To the extent that updated books and records impact the estimates regarding creditor recoveries, the Debtors shall promptly prepare and file an amended version of the Amended Disclosure Statement with the Bankruptcy Court. If necessary, the Debtors will also promptly prepare and file an amended version of the Amended Plan. Any amended versions of the Amended Disclosure Statement and Amended Plan will be served in the same manner and on the same parties as the original versions of the Amended Disclosure Statement and Amended Plan.

II. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This Amended Disclosure Statement provides information regarding the Amended Plan. The Debtors believe that the Amended Plan is in the best interests of all creditors and urge all Holders of Claims entitled to vote to vote in favor of the Amended Plan.

Unless the context requires otherwise, reference to “we,” “our,” and “us” are to the Debtors.

The confirmation of the Amended Plan and effectiveness of the Amended Plan are subject to certain material conditions precedent described herein and in the Amended Plan. There is no assurance that the Amended Plan will be confirmed, or if confirmed, that the conditions required to be satisfied will be satisfied (or waived).

You are encouraged to read this Amended Disclosure Statement in its entirety, including without limitation, the Amended Plan, which is annexed as **Exhibit A** hereto, and the section entitled “Risk Factors,” before submitting your ballot to vote on the Amended Plan.

Summaries of the Amended Plan and statements made in this Amended Disclosure Statement are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Amended Plan, this Amended Disclosure Statement and the Plan Supplement, as applicable, and the summaries of the financial information and the documents annexed to this Amended Disclosure Statement are qualified in their entirety by reference to those documents. The statements contained in this Amended Disclosure Statement are made only as of the date of this Amended Disclosure Statement, and there is no assurance that the statements contained herein will be correct at any time after such date. Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan or in accordance with applicable law, the Debtors are under no duty to update or supplement this Amended Disclosure Statement.

The information contained in this Amended Disclosure Statement is included for purposes of soliciting acceptances to, and confirmation of, the Amended Plan and may not be relied on for any other purpose. The Debtors believe that the summary of certain provisions of the Amended Plan and certain other documents and financial information contained or referenced in this Amended Disclosure Statement is fair and accurate. The summaries of the financial information and the documents annexed to this Amended Disclosure Statement, including, but not limited to, the Amended Plan are qualified in their entirety by reference to those documents.

This Amended Disclosure Statement has not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, or any federal, state, local or foreign regulatory agency, nor has the SEC nor any other such agency passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the statements contained in this Amended Disclosure Statement.

The Debtors have sought to ensure the accuracy of the financial information provided in this Amended Disclosure Statement, but the financial information contained in this Amended Disclosure Statement has not been, and will not be, audited or reviewed by the Debtors’ independent auditors unless explicitly stated herein.

The Debtors make statements in this Amended Disclosure Statement that are considered forward-looking statements under the federal securities laws. Statements concerning these and other matters

are not guarantees of the Debtors' future performance. Such forward-looking statements represent the Debtors' estimates and assumptions only as of the date such statements were made and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other unknown factors that could impact the Debtors' restructuring plans or cause the actual results of the Debtors to be materially different from the historical results or from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In addition to statements which explicitly describe such risks and uncertainties, readers are urged to consider statements labeled with the terms "believes," "belief," "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "plans," or similar terms to be uncertain and forward-looking. There can be no assurance that the restructuring transaction described herein will be consummated. Creditors and other interested parties should see the section entitled "Risk Factors" of this Amended Disclosure Statement for a discussion of certain factors that may affect the future financial performance of the Wind-Down Debtors.

III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND THE AMENDED PLAN

A. What is chapter 11?

Chapter 11 is the principal business reorganization chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. In addition to permitting debtor rehabilitation, chapter 11 promotes equality of treatment for creditors and similarly situated equity interest holders, subject to the priority of distributions prescribed by the Bankruptcy Code.

The commencement of a chapter 11 case creates an estate that comprises all of the legal and equitable interests of the debtor as of the date the chapter 11 case is commenced. The Bankruptcy Code provides that the debtor may continue to operate its business and remain in possession of its property as a "debtor in possession."

Consummating a plan is the principal objective of a chapter 11 case. Except as otherwise provided in section 1141(d)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, and subject to the occurrence of the Plan Effective Date, a bankruptcy court's confirmation of a plan binds the debtor, any person acquiring property under the plan, any creditor or equity interest holder of the debtor, and any other entity as may be ordered by the bankruptcy court. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the order issued by a bankruptcy court confirming a plan provides for the treatment of the debtor's liabilities in accordance with the terms of the confirmed plan.

B. Why are the Debtors sending me this Amended Disclosure Statement?

The Debtors are seeking to obtain Bankruptcy Court approval of the Amended Plan. Before soliciting acceptances of the Amended Plan, section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code requires the Debtors to prepare a disclosure statement containing adequate information of a kind, and in sufficient detail, to enable a hypothetical reasonable investor to make an informed judgment regarding whether to accept or reject the Amended Plan. This Amended Disclosure Statement is being submitted in accordance with such requirements.

C. Am I entitled to vote on the Amended Plan?

Your ability to vote on, and your distribution under, the Amended Plan, if any, depends on what type of Claim you hold. In general, a Holder of a Claim or an Interest may vote to accept or reject a chapter 11 plan if (i) no party in interest has objected to such Claim or Interest (or the Claim or Interest has been Allowed subsequent to any objection or estimated for voting purposes), (ii) the Claim or Interest is Impaired by the Amended Plan, and (iii) the Holder of such Claim or Interest will receive or retain property under the Amended Plan on account of such Claim or Interest.

In general, if a Claim or an Interest is Unimpaired under a chapter 11 plan, section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code deems the Holder of such Claim or Interest to have accepted such plan, and thus the Holders of Claims in such Unimpaired Classes are not entitled to vote on such plan. Because the following Classes are Unimpaired under the Amended Plan, the Holders of Claims in these Classes are not entitled to vote:

- Classes 1, 2, and 9 against GGH;
- Classes 1, 2, 10 and 11 against GGC; and
- Classes 1, 2, 9 and 10 against GAP.

In general, if the Holder of an Impaired Claim or Impaired Interest will not receive any distribution under a chapter 11 plan in respect of such Claim or Interest, section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code deems the Holder of such Claim or Interest to have rejected such plan, and thus the Holders of Claims in such Classes are not entitled to vote on such plan. Holders in the following Classes are conclusively presumed to have rejected the Amended Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) and are not entitled to vote:

- Classes 7, 8, 9 and 10 against GGH;
- Classes 8, 9, 10 and 11 against GGC; and
- Classes 7, 8, 9 and 10 against GAP.

Holders in the following Classes will be entitled to vote under the Amended Plan:

- Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GGH;
- Classes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 against GGC; and
- Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GAP.

A summary of the classes of Claims (each category of Holders of Claims or Interests, as set forth in Article III of the Amended Plan pursuant to section 1122(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, is referred to as a “Class”) and their respective status and entitlement to vote is set forth below. The Amended Plan shall apply as a separate Amended Plan for each of the Debtors, and the classification of Claims and Interests set forth in the Amended Plan shall apply separately to each of the Debtors. All of the potential Classes for the Debtors are set forth herein and in the Amended Plan. Certain of the Debtors may not have Holders of Claims or Interests in a particular Class or Classes, and such Classes shall be treated as set forth in Article III.G of the Amended Plan:

(i) Classification of Claims Against and Interests in GGH

Class	Claim or Interest	Status	Voting Rights
1	Other Priority Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept
2	Secured Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
7	Subordinated Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject
8	Government Penalty Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject
9	Intercompany Claims	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject
10	Interests	Impaired	Deemed to Reject

(ii) Classification of Claims Against and Interests in GGC

Class	Claim or Interest	Status	Voting Rights
1	Other Priority Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept
2	Secured Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
7	Gemini Lender Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
8	Subordinated Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject
9	Government Penalty Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject
10	Intercompany Claims	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject
11	Intercompany Interests	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject

(iii) Classification of Claims Against and Interests in GAP

Class	Claim or Interest	Status	Voting Rights
1	Other Priority Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept
2	Secured Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
7	Subordinated Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject
8	Government Penalty Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject
9	Intercompany Claims	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject
10	Intercompany Interests	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject

Under the Amended Plan, the only Classes of Claims that meet the requirements to vote with respect to each Debtor are:

- Holders of Claims in Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GGH. A Holder of Claims in Class 3, 4, 5 or 6 against GGH is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan if such Holder held such

Claim as of [•] (the “Voting Record Date”), which date is subject to the Bankruptcy Court’s approval of the Debtors’ *Motion to Approve (I) the Adequacy of Information in the Amended Disclosure Statement, (II) Solicitation and Voting Procedures, (III) Forms of Ballots, Notices and Notice Procedures in Connection Therewith, and (IV) Certain Dates with Respect Thereto*, ECF No. 461 (the “Solicitation and Voting Procedures Motion”). Holders in such Classes against GGH will be entitled to vote their respective Claims; their votes will be used to evaluate satisfaction with the Bankruptcy Code’s requirements for confirmation of the Amended Plan.

- Holders of Claims in Classes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 against GGC. A Holder of a Claims in Class 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 against GGC is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan if such Holder held such Claim as of the Voting Record Date. Holders of such Claims will be entitled to vote their respective Claims; their votes will be used to evaluate satisfaction with the Bankruptcy Code’s requirements for confirmation of the Amended Plan.
- Holders of Claims in Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GAP. A Holder of a Claims in Class 3, 4, 5 or 6 against GAP is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan if such Holder held such Claim as of the Voting Record Date. Holders of such Claims against GAP will be entitled to vote their respective Claims; their votes will be used to evaluate satisfaction with the Bankruptcy Code’s requirements for confirmation of the Amended Plan.

D. How do the Debtors intend to treat Holders who deposited collateral with Genesis? Will Holders receive their collateral back?

Collateral pledged by creditors pursuant to MLAs are property of the Debtors’ estates and claims by creditors for the return of such collateral are treated as General Unsecured Claims under the Amended Plan.

MLAs generally provide each of the Debtors, as applicable, with broad rehypothecation rights. For example, the typical MLA provides that the “Borrower agrees and affirms that, Lender’s entitlement to and use of any of the Collateral in any manner, including but not limited to use in lending, investing, selling, assigning, commingling, transferring to bank and other accounts upon which Lender, or a third party, is the account holder or the beneficiary, or re-pledging as collateral in other transactions involved with Lender’s digital currency lending and borrowing business.” In accordance with the MLAs, and as was typical in the digital asset lending and borrowing industry, the Debtors typically rehypothecated collateral pledged to the Debtors as security for creditors’ obligations and such collateral was not segregated.

E. What will I receive from the Wind-Down Debtors if the Amended Plan is consummated?

The following chart provides a summary of the anticipated recovery to Holders of Claims and Interests under the Amended Plan. Any estimates of Claims and Interests in this Amended Disclosure Statement may vary from the final amounts allowed by the Bankruptcy Court. Your ability to receive distributions under the Amended Plan depends on the ability of the Debtors to obtain Confirmation and meet the conditions necessary to consummate the Amended Plan. Any Claims referenced as being *pari passu* will receive equal treatment between the Classes of Claims.

The Wind-Down Debtors will use commercially reasonable efforts, subject to applicable law, to provide recoveries in respect of Claims denominated in Digital Assets in kind in the form of Digital Asset in which such Claims are denominated; *provided* that no distribution in the form of Digital Assets shall be made to any Holder that has not responded to all requests by the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, or the Disbursing Agent, or the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, for information necessary to facilitate a particular distribution to such Holder.

The projected recoveries set forth in the table below are estimates only and are based on certain assumptions described herein. Recoveries actually received by Holders of Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests in a liquidation scenario may differ materially from the projected liquidation recoveries listed in the table below.

THE PROJECTED RECOVERIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON, AMONG OTHER THINGS, MARKET VOLATILITY, THE ULTIMATE TREATMENT OF SUBORDINATED CLAIMS, THE RESOLUTION OF LITIGATION, INCLUDING THE SEC ACTION, THE NYAG ACTION AND ANY OTHER PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT OR THAT MAY BE BROUGHT BY GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AGAINST GENESIS AND/OR GEMINI, AND THE RESOLUTION OF DISPUTED CLAIMS. FOR A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBTORS' CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS, REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ENTIRE AMENDED PLAN.³

GENESIS GLOBAL HOLDCO LLC		
Class	Claim/Equity Interest	Projected Recovery Under the Amended Plan
1	Other Priority Claims	100%
2	Secured Claims	100%
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	59%
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	N/A
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	N/A
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	N/A
7	Subordinated Claims	N/A
8	Government Penalty Claims	N/A
9	Intercompany Claims	59%

³ The estimated recoveries provided below do not include any proceeds that may be obtained from the Retained Causes of Action, including Causes of Action that may be brought against DCG. Recoveries from any such litigation are highly uncertain and there is no guarantee of success. See Section IX.b, "Risk Factors – There are certain risks and contingencies that may affect the value of the Retained Causes of Action and recoveries to Holders of Claims" and Risk Factors – DCG is a significant source of recovery for distributions under the Amended Plan." By way of example, every additional \$100 million in recoveries available to Holders of Claims in Classes 1-7 against GGC and GAP, would result in a 3% increase to the percentage recoveries. See Section VI.F for a more fulsome discussion of such potential Causes of Action. The success or failure in pursuing the Retained Causes of Action may materially affect recoveries of Holders of Allowed Claims.

10	Interests	N/A
GENESIS GLOBAL CAPITAL LLC		
Class	Claim/Equity Interest	Projected Recovery Under the Amended Plan
1	Other Priority Claims	100%
2	Secured Claims	100%
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	61 - 77%
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	61 - 77%
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	61 - 77%
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	61 - 77%
7	Gemini Lender Claims	61 - 77%
8	Subordinated Claims	N/A
9	Government Penalty Claims	N/A
10	Intercompany Claims	N/A
11	Intercompany Interests	N/A
GENESIS ASIA PACIFIC PTE LTD.		
Class	Claim/Equity Interest	Projected Recovery Under the Amended Plan
1	Other Priority Claims	100%
2	Secured Claims	100%
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	61 - 77%

4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	61 - 77%
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	N/A
6	Alt-Coin-Denominat ed Unsecured Claims	61 - 77%
7	Subordinated Claims	N/A
8	Government Penalty Claims	N/A
9	Intercompany Claims	61 - 77%
10	Intercompany Interests	N/A

F. If I am entitled to vote, how do I submit a vote on the Amended Plan?⁴

With respect to Holders of Claims in Classes that are eligible to vote on the Amended Plan (the “Voting Classes”), the following materials will be included in the solicitation package (the “Solicitation Package”):

- the appropriate Ballot, together with detailed voting instructions and, if applicable, a pre-addressed, postage pre-paid return envelope (the “Voting Instructions”);
- this Amended Disclosure Statement with all exhibits, including the Amended Plan, and any other supplements or amendments to these documents;
- the Disclosure Statement Order (without exhibits, except the solicitation and voting procedures;
- the notice of the Confirmation Hearing approved by the Bankruptcy Court for transmission to Holders of Claims and other parties in interest (the “Confirmation Hearing Notice”);
- a cover letter describing the content of the Solicitation Package and urging Holders of Claims in each Voting Class to vote to accept the Amended Plan;
- any letter(s) from the Committee or the Ad Hoc Group recommending acceptance of the Amended Plan; and
- such other documents as the Debtors may seek to include or the Bankruptcy Court may direct.

With respect to Holders of Claims who are ineligible to vote on the Amended Plan (the “Non-Voting Classes”), the Solicitation Package shall include:

- the Confirmation Hearing Notice; and

⁴ The procedures detailed herein may not reflect the procedures ultimately presented in the Solicitation Voting and Procedures Motion or approved by the Bankruptcy Court. The Debtors will amend this Amended Disclosure Statement prior to solicitation to reflect the final, approved, solicitation procedures if different from those described herein, and such details will be provided in the Solicitation Package sent to Holders of Claims in the Voting Classes.

- the applicable notice of non-voting status (the “Non-Voting Status Notice”).

With respect to the U.S. Trustee, a copy of each document contained in the Solicitation Packages, which may include non-customized Ballots and a non-customized Notice of Non-Voting Status.

Holders of Claims entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan shall be served (or were caused to be served) the Solicitation Package (including the appropriate Ballot) providing solicitation and other voting-related information to such Holders.

Each Gemini Lender whose Gemini Borrowings were included in the Gemini Master Claim, thus entitling such Gemini Lender to vote as a Holder of a Claim in Class 7 against GGC as of the Voting Record Date, shall receive the Solicitation Package (including the appropriate Class 7 Ballot (the “Gemini Lender’s Ballot”)) from Gemini by email by the Solicitation Deadline or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter. The Solicitation Agent (as defined herein) has worked with Gemini to create a unique electronic ballot identification number (“E-Ballot ID(s)”) for each Holder of Gemini Lender Claims. Gemini, by email, will distribute the E-Ballot ID to the respective Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim, using the email address for such Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim in Gemini’s records, who may then use the E-Ballot ID to cast their votes directly on the Debtors’ designated voting portal for Gemini Lenders (the “Gemini Lender Voting Portal”).

Additional paper copies of these documents may be requested, free of charge from the Solicitation Agent by (i) writing to Genesis Global Holdco, LLC Ballot Processing, c/o Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC, 850 3rd Avenue, Suite 412, Brooklyn, NY 11232; (ii) calling U.S. Toll Free: (888) 524-2017 or International Toll: (646) 440-4183; or (iii) by e-mailing genesisinfo@ra.kroll.com (with “Genesis Solicitation” in the subject line).

The Debtors have engaged Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC as the solicitation agent (“Kroll” or the “Solicitation Agent”) to assist in the balloting and tabulation process. The Solicitation Agent will, among other things, answer questions, provide additional copies of all Solicitation Package materials, and generally oversee the solicitation process.

Unless otherwise permitted by the Debtors, in their discretion, to be counted, all votes must be received by the Solicitation Agent by [[]], 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time)] (the “Voting Deadline”).⁵

VOTING INSTRUCTIONS ARE ATTACHED TO EACH BALLOT. PLEASE SEE SECTION XIII ~~BELOW~~BELOW ENTITLED “SOLICITATION AND VOTING PROCEDURES” FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Unless the Debtors, in their sole discretion decide otherwise, any Ballot received after the Voting Deadline shall not be counted. The Solicitation Agent will process and tabulate the Ballots for the Classes entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan and will file a voting report (the “Voting Report”) as soon as practicable after the Voting Deadline, which Voting Report will be supplemented as soon as practicable, if necessary.

Holders of Claims or Interests may contact the Solicitation Agent directly, at U.S. Toll Free: (888) 524-2017 or International Toll: (646) 440-4183, with any questions related to the solicitation procedures applicable to their Claims and Interests.

Any Ballot that is properly executed, but fails to clearly indicate an acceptance or rejection, or that indicates both an acceptance and a rejection of the Amended Plan, shall not be counted.

⁵ The Voting Deadline is subject to approval by the Bankruptcy Court.

All Ballots are accompanied by Voting Instructions. It is important to follow the specific instructions provided with each Ballot.

G. How many Classes must vote to accept the Amended Plan to satisfy confirmation requirements?

The Bankruptcy Code requires, as a condition to Confirmation, that, except in certain circumstances, each Class of Claims or Equity Interests that is Impaired under the Amended Plan, accept the Amended Plan. Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, however, allows a bankruptcy court to confirm a plan even if all impaired classes have not accepted the plan, provided that the plan has been accepted by at least one impaired class of claims. Pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, under such scenario, the plan will be confirmed, at the plan proponent's request, in a procedure commonly known as "cramdown" so long as the plan does not "discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" with respect to each class of claims or interests that is impaired under, and has not accepted, the plan.

H. What happens to my recovery if the Amended Plan is not confirmed, or does not go effective?

In the event that the Amended Plan is not confirmed, the Amended Plan will not be effectuated. The Debtors may propose revisions to the Amended Plan (with the necessary consents, including the consent of the Committee) or, if the Debtors' exclusive period has lapsed, other parties in interest may propose an alternative plan. It is possible that any amended or alternative plan may provide Holders of Claims and Interests with less than they would have received pursuant to the Amended Plan. For a more detailed description of the consequences of an extended chapter 11 proceeding, or of a liquidation scenario, *see* "Confirmation of the Amended Plan – Best Interests of Creditors/Liquidation Analysis" in Section X below and the Liquidation Analysis attached as **Exhibit C** to this Amended Disclosure Statement.

I. Are any regulatory approvals required to consummate the Amended Plan?

The Debtors are not aware of any regulatory approvals required to consummate the Amended Plan.

J. If the Amended Plan provides that I am entitled to a distribution, do I receive it upon Confirmation, when the Amended Plan goes effective, or some other date, and what do you mean when you refer to "Confirmation," "Plan Effective Date," and "Consummation?"

"Confirmation" of the Amended Plan refers to approval of the Amended Plan by the Bankruptcy Court. "Confirmation" of the Amended Plan does not guarantee that you will receive the distribution indicated under the Amended Plan. After Confirmation of the Amended Plan by the Bankruptcy Court, there are conditions that need to be satisfied or waived so that the Amended Plan can be consummated and go effective. *See* "Conditions Precedent to Confirmation and Consummation of the Amended Plan," in Section VII.J below, for a discussion of the conditions to Consummation of the Amended Plan. Initial distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims may be made on the Plan Effective Date or as soon as practicable thereafter in accordance with the terms and conditions established by the Amended Plan. Additional distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims may be made months or years after the Plan Effective Date, once assets of the Wind-Down Debtors are received, liquidated or otherwise become distributable.

K. Is there potential litigation related to the Amended Plan?

Parties in interest may object to the approval of this Amended Disclosure Statement and may object to Confirmation of the Amended Plan, which could potentially lead to litigation. See Section IX of this Amended Disclosure Statement titled "The Debtors' Businesses May Be Adversely Affected by Active Potential Litigation, Including Litigation Arising Out of the Chapter 11 Cases as well as Ongoing Regulatory Investigations" for further discussion on this issue.

As of the Petition Date, the Debtors were parties to certain litigation matters that arose in the ordinary course of operating their business and could become parties to additional litigation in the future. Although the Debtors have disputed, are disputing, or will dispute in the future the amounts asserted by such litigation counterparties, to the extent these parties are ultimately entitled to a higher amount than is reflected in the amounts estimated by the Debtors herein, the value of recoveries to creditors entitled to receive distributions under the Amended Plan could change, and such changes could be material.

Additionally, the Amended Plan provides that the Debtors may object to certain Proofs of Claim, which may be subject to a resolution by the Bankruptcy Court after the Amended Plan becomes effective, and ultimately could cause the total amount of claims to change.

Finally, the Amended Plan contemplates the preservation of Retained Causes of Action that are preserved and retained by the Wind-Down Debtors (which include claims against DCG or the DCG Parties) under the Amended Plan and may be pursued by the Wind-Down Debtors for the benefit of Holders of Allowed Claims. It is DCG's position that such claims against DCG or the DCG Parties are without merit and DCG intends to vigorously defend against such claims.

L. What are the sources of consideration used to make Distributions under the Amended Plan?

Distributions under the Amended Plan shall be funded by Distributable Assets, which includes (subject to various conditions and limitations as set forth in the Amended Plan), with respect to each Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor, (i) Cash, (ii) Digital Assets, and (iii) to the extent allocated to such Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor in the discretion of the Debtors, with the Committee's Consent, or, following the Effective Date, the discretion of the PA Officer, (a) Avoidance Recoveries, including any and all Causes of Action or other claims against any of the DCG Parties or Gemini Parties, (b) proceeds from the Partial Repayment Agreement, (c) proceeds from any Monetization Transactions (other than those allocated to GGT, and with respect to a Monetization Transaction performed by the Gemini Distribution Agent, only for the benefit of the Gemini Lenders), and (d) proceeds from the DCG Loans, the DCGI Loans, the DCG Note, the DCG Tax Receivables, and any and all Causes of Action or other claims against any of the DCG Parties, including the proceeds from any settlements thereof; *provided, however*, that Distributable Assets shall not include any payments required to fund the Required Reserve Payments, including the Professional Fee Reserve Amount used to fund the Professional Fee Escrow Account and which shall be used to pay Allowed Professional Fee Claims.

Moreover, Digital Assets available for distribution to creditors shall be determined, (x) on the Effective Date if the Debtors determine, no later than [●] Business Days prior to the Effective Date, and in consultation with the Committee and the Ad Hoc Group SteerCo (if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred), after considering legal, financial, tax, and other factors in good faith, that such Digital Assets are available for distribution to Holders of Allowed Claims or Interests on the Effective Date or (y) at any time after the Effective Date if the PA Officer determines, with the approval of the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee's Consent, and after considering legal, financial, tax, and other factors in good faith, that such Digital Assets held by such Wind-Down Debtor are available for distribution to Holders of Allowed Claims or Interests as provided for under the Amended Plan. If the Committee or the Ad Hoc Group SteerCo disagrees with the Debtors on whether any Digital Assets held by a Debtor should constitute Distributable Assets of such Debtor on the Effective Date, the Committee or the Ad Hoc Group SteerCo may seek a determination from the Bankruptcy Court on an expedited basis.

M. Does the Amended Plan provide for the subordination of any Claims?

Yes. The Debtors believe that the Government Penalty Claims are penalties within the meaning of section 726(a)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code, applicable in chapter 11 cases through section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, pursuant to which they are subordinated to General Unsecured Claims. If any of the Holders of Governmental Penalty Claims disputes these points, the Debtors will further demonstrate the legal and factual bases for subordinating the Government Penalty Claims prior to or at Confirmation. Although the Debtors have classified the Government Penalty Claims as subordinated claims, the Bankruptcy Court may

rule that subordination of the Government Penalty Claims is improper. If the Bankruptcy Court denies subordination of the Government Penalty Claims, then such Government Penalty Claims shall be *pari passu* with the General Unsecured Claims.

The Debtors and the Wind-Down Debtors reserve their rights to seek to subordinate any and all portions of the 3AC Claims. The Debtors also reserve their right to seek to subordinate the DCG claims. DCG believes there is no basis to subordinate or separately classify the DCG Claims, and DCG accordingly reserves all rights in this respect.

N. Will the Wind-Down Debtors be obligated to continue to pay statutory fees as part of the bankruptcy process after the Plan Effective Date?

Yes. On the Plan Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors will be required to pay in Cash any fees due and owing to the U.S. Trustee at the time of Confirmation. Additionally, on and after the Confirmation Date, the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors must pay all statutory fees due and payable under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) until the entry of a final decree, dismissal or conversion of the cases to chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors will also be required to comply with reporting requirements, such as filing quarterly post-Confirmation reports and schedule quarterly post-Confirmation status conferences until the entry of a final decree, dismissal, or conversion of the Chapter 11 Cases to chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

O. When will the Plan Supplement be filed and what will it include?

The Plan Supplement (which refers to the forms of documents effectuating the Restructuring) will be filed on or before five (5) days prior to the Voting Deadline, or such later date as may be approved by the Bankruptcy Court, on notice to parties in interest, and additional documents may be filed before the Plan Effective Date as supplements or amendments to the Plan Supplement, all such documents being in form and substance in accordance with the terms of the Amended Plan, including, without limitation, the following, each of which shall be subject to the consent of the Committee and the Ad Hoc Group (if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred): (i) the New Governance Documents, (ii) the Plan Administration Agreement and Wind-Down Oversight Committee Bylaws, (iii) an exhibit disclosing the identity and affiliations of the PA Officer and any Person proposed to serve on the New Board or proposed to serve as an officer of any of the Wind-Down Debtors, (iv) the Schedule of Assumed Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases, (v) an exhibit identifying the members of the Wind-Down Oversight Committee, (vi) an exhibit identifying the intercompany claims that shall constitute Excluded Claims, (vii) the Digital Assets Conversion Table, and (x) the Gemini Withheld Assets Schedule, all of which shall be incorporated by reference into, and are an integral part of, the Amended Plan, as all of the same may be amended, modified, replaced, and/or supplemented from time to time. When filed, the Plan Supplement will be made available on the electronic docket or the Debtors' restructuring website. The Debtors will not serve paper or electronic copies of the Plan Supplement.

P. What are the Debtors' Intercompany Claims and Interests?

In the ordinary course of business and as a result of their corporate structure, certain of the Debtor entities hold equity of other Debtor entities and maintain business relationships with each other, resulting in Intercompany Claims and Interests. The Intercompany Claims reflect costs and revenues, which are allocated among the appropriate Debtor entities, resulting in Intercompany Claims. Further, the Intercompany Claims include Claims arising from intercompany receivables by and between certain Debtors.

The Amended Plan contemplates the adjustment, reinstatement or compromise of Intercompany Claims, as determined in the Debtors' discretion with the Committee's consent, as necessary or appropriate to enable the Wind-Down Debtors to satisfy their obligations under the Amended Plan. Moreover, the Amended Plan incorporates (i) an intercompany settlement between GAP and GGC which provides for GGC to make a contribution to GAP in an amount necessary for General Unsecured Claims against GAP to effectively receive the same recovery as General Unsecured Claims against GGC and (ii) an intercompany settlement between GGH and GGC that provides for GGC or Wind-Down GGC (as applicable) to receive the proceeds of any Monetization Transaction(s) allocated to ~~any portion of the Genesis Platform other than GGT~~the Debtors. To

the extent there remains any equity at GGH subsequent to any Monetization Transaction(s), those funds should flow to DCG as GGH's sole shareholder.

The Amended Plan's treatment of Intercompany Claims and Interests represents a common component of a chapter 11 plan involving multiple debtors in which the value of the going concern enterprise may be replicated upon emergence for the benefit of creditor constituents receiving distributions under a plan.

Q. Will Claims asserted with respect to damages resulting from the Debtors' rejection of certain executory contracts or unexpired leases of nonresidential real property affect my recovery under the Amended Plan?

Because the Debtors do not anticipate a significant amount of claims arising from the rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases, any such Claims are unlikely to have a significant impact on recoveries under the Amended Plan.

R. Will there be releases granted to parties in interest as part of the Amended Plan?

The Amended Plan proposes to release the "Released Parties", consisting of the following: (i) the Debtors, (ii) the Wind-Down Debtors, (iii) the Other Genesis Entities, (iv) the Committee and its members (solely in their capacities as such), (v) the members of the Ad Hoc Group SteerCo (solely in their capacities as such) if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event occurs, (vi) the PA Officer (solely in its capacity as such), and (vii) each Related Party of each Entity described in the foregoing clauses (i)-(vi) (in each case, solely in its capacity as such).

The Amended Plan does not propose to release the DCG Parties and the former officers and directors of the Debtors who did not serve as officers or directors of the Debtors as of the Petition Date. Any of the current officers and directors of the Debtors (solely in their capacity as such) who served as officers or directors of the Debtors shall be a Released Party only with the written consent of the Special Committee prior to the Effective Date, with the exception of (x) the members of the Special Committee, who shall be Released Parties without the need for such consent, (y) any current officers and directors of the Debtors who served as officers or directors of the Debtors as of the Petition Date and are also DCG Parties, who shall not be Released Parties. Please consult the Amended Plan to understand the full nature and scope of the releases to be provided under the Amended Plan.

The Debtors believe that the releases and exculpations in the Amended Plan are necessary and appropriate and meet the requisite legal standard promulgated by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The scope of the releases is still under consideration by the Committee.

PURSUANT TO THE AMENDED PLAN, IF YOU ARE A HOLDER OF A CLAIM IN A CLASS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE AND RETURN A BALLOT ACCEPTING THE AMENDED PLAN (REGARDLESS OF WHETHER YOU CAST A TIMELY BALLOT TO REJECT THE AMENDED PLAN WITH RESPECT TO ANY OTHER CLASS OF CLAIMS), YOU WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE RELEASE PROVISIONS IN ARTICLE VIII OF THE AMENDED PLAN AND SHALL BE DEEMED, AS OF THE PLAN EFFECTIVE DATE, TO HAVE CONCLUSIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, UNCONDITIONALLY, IRREVOCABLY, AND FOREVER RELEASED AND DISCHARGED ALL CLAIMS AND ALL CAUSES OF ACTION (EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SET FORTH IN THE AMENDED PLAN) AGAINST THE RELEASED PARTIES (AS DEFINED IN THE AMENDED PLAN).

For more detail see "Effect of Confirmation of the Amended Plan," in Section VII.K below.

S. What is the deadline to vote on the Amended Plan?

[[•]], 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time).

T. What is a Confirmation Hearing and will the Bankruptcy Court hold a Confirmation Hearing?

Under section 1128(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Court, after notice, may hold a hearing to confirm a chapter 11 plan. On [[]], 2023, the Debtors notified all parties in interest that a Confirmation Hearing would be held before the Bankruptcy Court on [[]], 2023 at [[11:00 a.m.]] (prevailing Eastern Time), ECF No. [[]].⁶ The Confirmation Hearing may be continued from time to time, without further notice other than an adjournment announced in open court or a notice of adjournment filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served on those parties who have requested notice under Bankruptcy Rule 2002 and the Entities who have filed an objection to the Amended Plan, if any, without further notice to parties in interest. The Bankruptcy Court, in its discretion and prior to the Confirmation Hearing, may put in place additional procedures governing the Confirmation Hearing. Subject to section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Amended Plan may be modified, if necessary, prior to, during, or as a result of the Confirmation Hearing, without further notice to parties in interest.

Additionally, section 1128(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that any party in interest may object to Confirmation. The Debtors have also notified parties in interest of the deadline by which objections to the Amended Plan must be received, which, upon approval by the Bankruptcy Court, will be [[]], 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time). All objections to the Amended Plan must be filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served on the Debtors and certain other parties in interest in accordance with the applicable order of the Bankruptcy Court so that they are received on or before the deadline to file such objections.

U. What is the effect of the Amended Plan on the Debtors' ongoing businesses?

The Amended Plan provides that each of the Debtors will wind down their businesses and liquidate their assets for the benefit of their creditors. In addition, GGCI and GGML, which historically supported the Company's derivatives trading business, will be wound down as well. For additional information regarding the current business of GBHL and its subsidiaries and the businesses of such Wind-Down Debtors, please review Section VI.N.

V. Do the Debtors recommend voting in favor of the Amended Plan?

Yes. The Debtors believe the Amended Plan provides for a larger distribution to the Debtors' creditors than would otherwise result from any other alternative that is available at this time. Therefore, the Debtors believe the Amended Plan is in the best interest of all creditors.

⁶ Upon approval by the Bankruptcy Court, the Debtors shall also file a separate Confirmation Hearing Notice.

IV. THE DEBTORS' CORPORATE HISTORY, STRUCTURE, AND BUSINESS OVERVIEW

A. The Debtors' Prepetition Organizational Structure

The Debtors' organizational chart is attached to this Amended Disclosure Statement as Exhibit B.

B. Summary of the Debtors' Businesses and Corporate History

Genesis Global Trading, Inc. ("GGT") was the first Genesis entity and had been trading digital assets since 2013. As of the Petition Date, the Debtors, their non-Debtor subsidiaries (together with the Debtors, the "Company") and GGT had grown into a number of entities that handled different aspects of the digital asset services offered.

Holdco is a sister company of GGT and 100% owned by DCG, a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware. GGC and Genesis Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. ("GAP") are in turn 100% owned by Holdco. See Exhibit B.

GGC is a private limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware that provided lending and borrowing services for digital assets and fiat currency primarily to and from institutional and high net worth individual customers. It is registered as a Money Services Business with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN"). GGC does not have a separate board of directors.

GAP is a Singapore-based digital payment token service provider which carried out digital asset trading and lending activities. As of July 2022, GAP had received an In-principle Approval for a Major Payment Institution license under the Payment Services Act 2019 by the Monetary Authority of Singapore and was operational under the pre-licensing regime until September 30, 2023. As of October 2023, GAP has communicated to the Monetary Authority of Singapore that it no longer intends to pursue long-term licensing.

Other than GGC and GAP, Holdco's subsidiaries and its sister company GGT have not filed petitions for relief and are not a part of these Chapter 11 Cases (collectively, the "Non-Debtor Subsidiaries"). The Non-Debtor Subsidiaries include, without limitation, Genesis UK Holdco Limited, Genesis Global Assets, LLC, Genesis Asia (Hong Kong) Limited, Genesis Bermuda Holdco Limited, Genesis Custody Limited ("GCL"), GGC International Limited ("GGCI"), GGA International Limited, Genesis Global Markets Limited ("GGM"), GSB 2022 II LLC, GSB 2022 III LLC, and GSB 2022 I LLC.

The Board of Directors at Holdco (the "Board") is comprised of Paul Aronzon, Thomas Conheeney, Mark Murphy, and A. Derar Islim. Holdco is a holding company and does not operate any business separate from GGC and its other operating subsidiaries. On November 18, 2022, the Board formed the Special Committee and elected Paul Aronzon and Thomas Conheeney, its two independent directors, to serve on the Special Committee.

The purposes of the Special Committee are, among other things, to (i) evaluate on behalf of Holdco or its subsidiaries various strategic alternatives or transactions involving Holdco and its subsidiaries that affect the liquidity or balance sheet of Holdco or its subsidiaries, including, without limitation, the commencement of any financing, sale, restructuring, reorganization, liquidation, or other strategic alternatives or any transaction involving DCG, Holdco's corporate parent and its largest borrower; (ii) address issues of real or potential conflicts; (iii) conduct investigations; and (iv) act on behalf of, and bind, the Company with respect to such matters. Since its formation, the Special Committee has met frequently to discuss and evaluate matters within its purview, including the commencement of these Chapter 11 Cases.

The Company and GGT's Business Operations

Historically, the Company and GGT's operations were divided into four main categories: (i) the trading service, which facilitated spot trading in digital assets; (ii) the lending and borrowing service, whereby the Company lent and borrowed digital assets and fiat currency in consideration for the payment of interest; (iii) the derivatives service, which allowed customers to enter into a variety of derivatives on digital asset underliers; and (iv) the custodial service, which permitted customers to securely store digital assets. Traditionally, the Debtors engaged in

lending, borrowing and certain trading services, while the derivatives, custodial and most of the trading services were operated by Non-Debtor Subsidiaries and GGT.

Trading Service

Non-Debtor GGT launched its first over the counter (“OTC”) bitcoin trading desk in 2013. Since then, the Company and GGT have offered spot trading services to a wide variety of institutional investors seeking exposure to the digital asset market. The trading service historically operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Other than GAP, none of the trading business entities have commenced Chapter 11 Cases.

As part of its trading service, the Company and GGT made markets in digital assets by offering liquidity to buyers and sellers. This service functioned similarly to a traditional brokerage in some respects, in that the Company and GGT, respectively, received requests for quotes or buy/sell orders from their respective customers on a variety of accepted digital assets. The Company and GGT, respectively, then gathered the quotes from, or executed the orders with, a variety of digital asset exchanges, institutional service providers and counterparties worldwide, endeavoring to achieve optimal price and point-in-time execution.

The Company and GGT’s trading brokerage service was offered through three entities: GGT, GGCI, and GAP. GGT is a New York-based non-custodial, OTC market-maker in digital assets and brokerage, has a virtual currency BitLicense issued by the New York State Department of Financial Services (“NYDFS”), and is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). As noted above, GGT is a sister company to Holdco and is not a Debtor in these Chapter 11 Cases; Holdco has no ownership interests in GGT, and GGT has no ownership interests in any of the Debtors. GGT provided services and employees to the Debtors and Holdco’s various subsidiaries pursuant to various contractual arrangements. GGT no longer provides services to clients. It intends to surrender its BitLicense and has applied to FINRA and the SEC for the withdrawal of its broker-dealer registration. GGCI is a BVI company that carried out spot and derivatives trading activity. GGCI is not a Debtor in these Chapter 11 Cases. GAP, which is one of the Debtors in these Chapter 11 Cases, is the entity that provided similar trading services primarily to Singapore residents and is operated from Singapore.

In August 2023, GAP began winding down its operations and commenced dissolution proceedings under Singapore law. As of September 2023, GGT, GGCI and GGML began winding down operations.

Lending and Borrowing Service

The Company’s lending and borrowing service permitted customers to loan and borrow digital assets and fiat currency to and from, as applicable, the Company and provided institutional funds and market makers with access to liquidity designed to meet their needs.

Prior to November 16, 2022, when the lending and borrowing service was paused, the service generally permitted customers to enter into bespoke loan terms and structures specifically designed to meet their needs. These loans were often open-term loans (i.e., callable on demand), but could also be fixed-term loans with maturity dates of up to 12 months. Loans were made across a variety of digital assets, including stablecoins, BTC, ETH and more than 20 other assets. In connection with this service, the Company provided its customers with access to additional tools, such as custody services offered by third-party custodians for loan collateral (including by tri-party custodians), real-time and historical analytics, instant collateral transfer and a platform for ease of portfolio management.

The Company’s lending and borrowing service was offered primarily through two entities serving different geographies: GGC and GAP.

Derivatives Service

Prior to September 2023, the Company also offered a derivatives service through its sell-side dealing desk and acted as a liquidity provider that operated across all major crypto option markets. In connection with this service, Non-Debtor Subsidiaries offered customers customized derivatives solutions to express nuanced market views, manage volatility and hedge risk.

The derivatives service provided customers exposure to digital assets through a variety of derivative transactions, including options and forwards. The service accepted a broad range of assets as collateral (although some transactions were required to have U.S. dollar collateral consistent with CFTC variation margin requirements).

The Company's derivatives service was offered through GGCI, which carried out spot and derivatives trading activity. GGCI also provided the Company with access to digital asset platforms and exchanges through its membership on such venues.

Custody Service

One of Holdco's Non-Debtor Subsidiaries, GCL, has historically provided an institutional-grade custody service to manage, move and store digital assets. GCL is not a Debtor in these Chapter 11 Cases. The custody service was intended as an integrated offering for sophisticated investors that incorporates best practices used by government agencies to protect digital assets. These measures include multiple layers of cryptographic security, including multi-party computation technology and private keys that are stored in hardware security modules in bunkers. The service also permitted customers to earn liquidity on assets stored in cold storage by leveraging the trading desk.

GCL has been a UK-based provider of non-fiduciary digital asset storage services to institutional clients and high net worth individuals in permitted jurisdictions. GCL is registered as a cryptoasset business with the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") under the Money Laundering Regulations 2017 ("MLRs") as of December 2021 and as a Money Services Business with FinCEN. In 2023, GCL began to wind down its operations.

C. Summary of the Company's Prepetition Capital Structure

Debtors' Cash, Digital Assets and Shares Held in Brokerage Accounts

As of the Petition Date, the Debtors had more than \$180 million in cash, approximately \$495 million in digital assets, and approximately \$442 million in shares in brokerage accounts. As of the same date, the Debtors had approximately \$539 million in outstanding loans to third parties. In connection with the outstanding loans, the Debtors have received approximately \$584 million in collateral against those loans in both U.S. dollars and/or digital assets.

Institutional Creditors

According to information made available by the Company's management, as of January 19, 2023, GGC and GAP had outstanding borrowings in U.S. dollars and digital assets totaling approximately \$1.7 billion with approximately 173 non-affiliated institutional lenders and \$1.8 billion with non-affiliated individual lenders. These borrowings are generally documented under master digital asset loan agreements ("MLAs") individually negotiated with each lender as well as associated term sheets. In connection with such borrowings, GGC and GAP have posted approximately \$408.8 million⁷ in collateral denominated in U.S. dollars and/or digital assets as of September 30, 2023.

Gemini Lenders

GGC also has outstanding borrowings of digital assets with customers of Gemini (such customers, the "Gemini Lenders") and such borrowings, the "Gemini Borrowings"). As with the Debtors' other borrowings, these transactions are documented under MLAs. However, GGC did not interact with the Gemini Lenders directly. Rather, the Gemini Lenders appointed Gemini to act as their agent in connection with the Gemini Borrowings.

⁷ This amount excludes collateral posted to Gemini, which is valued approximately at \$284.3 million as of November 16, 2022 and \$593 million as of September 30, 2023.

In addition, the Gemini Borrowings with Gemini Lenders are not documented under term sheets. Rather, pursuant to the MLAs, GGC provided Gemini with the terms of the loans it was willing to enter into. Gemini then was required to provide such terms to the Gemini Lenders who chose to enter into loans subject to those terms. GGC does not have information about the number or identity of the Gemini Lenders and understands that Gemini is privy to that information.

On August 15, 2022, GGC entered into a security agreement with Gemini as agent for the Gemini Lenders pursuant to which GGC pledged 30,905,782 shares of the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (“GBTC”) to Gemini for the benefit of the Gemini Lenders to secure GGC’s obligations under the MLAs. On November 7, 2022, GGC and Gemini entered into an amendment to the security agreement, which extended its term until GGC paid what it owed under the MLAs in full. On November 10, 2022, GGC, Gemini and DCG entered into a second amendment to the security agreement pursuant to which DCG agreed to deliver an additional 31,180,804 shares of GBTC to GGC. GGC, in turn, agreed to transfer such shares to Gemini for the benefit of the Gemini Lenders and, upon such transfer, pledge those shares to Gemini to secure GGC’s obligations under the MLAs. However, no shares were pledged or transferred to Gemini by GGC pursuant to this second amendment.

On November 16, 2022 Gemini informed GGC that it had foreclosed on 30,905,782 of shares pledged under the security agreement through a private sale at the market price as of 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) of \$9.20 per share. On that date, Gemini further informed GGC that the proceeds of such sale, \$284,333,194.40, less costs and expenses of foreclosure, were applied to GGC’s outstanding obligations under the MLAs. GGC disputes whether Gemini’s foreclosure satisfied applicable law, including whether there was any foreclosure of the collateral, including for the benefit of the Gemini Lenders, and whether such sale was completed in a commercially reasonable manner and in accordance with the notice requirements set forth in the Uniform Commercial Code.

Intercompany Loans

(i) DCG Loans

According to information made available by the Company’s management, as of April 30, 2023, GGC had outstanding loans to DCG, entered into pursuant to a Master Loan Agreement dated November 10, 2022, in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$500,000,000. The loans consist of:

- A \$100,000,000 USD loan, which was entered into pursuant to a term sheet dated January 24, 2022 with an original maturity date of July 24, 2022, which was later extended to May 11, 2023 (the “January Loan”);
- A \$100,000,000 USD loan, which was entered into pursuant to a term sheet dated February 23, 2022 with an original maturity date of August 23, 2022, which was later extended to May 11, 2023 (the “February Loan”);
- A \$200,000,000 USD loan, which was entered into pursuant to a term sheet dated May 9, 2022 with a maturity date of May 9, 2023 (the “May 9 Loan”);
- A \$100,000,000 USD loan, which was entered into pursuant to a term sheet dated May 10, 2022 with a maturity date of May 10, 2023 (the “May 10 Loan” and together with the May 9 Loan, the January Loan, and February Loan, the “GGC-DCG Loans”).

On November 10, 2022, in connection with various transactions, including an equity injection from DCG into GGCI, a Non-Debtor Subsidiary, of a total value of approximately \$140 million, including contributions of \$50 million in cash, various digital currency and GBTC shares, GGC and DCG entered into an amended and restated Master Digital Asset Loan Agreement (the “A&R DCG Loan Agreement”) to memorialize the terms governing the GGC-DCG Loans. On the same date, the parties also extended the maturity of the January Loan and the February Loan each to May 11, 2023. On November 15, 2022, GGC repaid \$50,000,000 it had borrowed from DCG on June 15, 2022.

As of October 15, 2023, in connection with the Partial Repayment Agreement, the January Loan has been fully paid off and the outstanding principal on the May 9 Loan was \$124.5 million. The total aggregate amount

outstanding under the GGC-DCG Loans following payments made by DCG pursuant to the Partial Repayment Agreement is \$324.5 million.

(ii) DCGI Loans

As of the Petition Date, GGC had outstanding loans to DCG International Investments Ltd. (“DCGI”), a subsidiary of DCG, of 14,048 BCH (approximately \$1.7 million USD as of the Petition Date and \$1.7 million as of April 30, 2023) and 4,550.45 BTC (approximately \$96 million USD as of the Petition Date and \$132.9 million as of April 30, 2023). GGC originally loaned to DCGI 18,697.74308758 BTC pursuant to a Master Loan Agreement dated June 21, 2019 and a term sheet dated June 18, 2022 (the “BTC Loan”). The original maturity date is not specified in the loan term sheet. On November 10, 2022, DCGI partially paid off the BTC Loan by delivering 25,999,457 GBTC shares to GGC (approximately \$250 million USD as of the date of transfer), which resulted in the remaining obligation of 4,550.45 BTC. On the same date, the parties memorialized DCGI’s obligation to return the remaining 4,550.45 BTC pursuant to a revised term sheet, which converted the loan to a fixed-term loan with a maturity date for the outstanding balance as of May 11, 2023. As of October 15, 2023, following payments made by DCGI pursuant to the Partial Repayment Agreement, the total remaining outstanding principal amount under the BTC Loan was 2,727.77105962 BTC.

GGC also owes DCGI 78,539.01 ETHW (approximately \$301,589.81 USD as of April 30, 2023) under a loan between the parties dated November 15, 2022. On May 22, 2023, DCGI filed a proof of claim against GGC, asserting that as of the Petition Date, GGC owes DCGI \$3,400,518.46, consisting of (i) 78,539.01 EthereumPoW (ETHW) (valued at \$301,589.80 as of Petition Date), which properly belonged to DCGI but were airdropped in November 2022 on account of Ethereum (ETH) tokens on loan to GGC by DCGI; and (ii) collateral held by GGC, consisting of (a) 182,492.96 Cardano (ADA) (valued at \$61,938.11 as of the Petition Date), (b) 970,717.23 Helium (HNT) (valued at \$2,892,349.06 as of the Petition Date), (c) 465 Kusama (KSM) (valued at \$15,619.35 as of the Petition Date), and (d) 129,151.29 Tezos (XTZ) (valued at \$129,022.14 as of the Petition Date). The Debtors reserve their rights to object to such proof of claim.

(iii) May 2023 Maturities

In May 2023, the GGC-DCG Loans, in the aggregate principal amounts of \$500,000,000 USD, and the BTC Loan to DCGI in the principal amount of 4,550.45173345 BTC (described above) matured and became due and payable to GGC. On May 12, 2023, following the maturity date of each of these loans, GGC sent to DCG and DCGI a notice of default and reservation of rights with respect to the amounts outstanding under the loans, including default interest. Based on the A&R DCG Loan Agreement (as defined above), it is the Debtors’ view that, as of the date of maturity of each of the GGC-DCG Loans, default interest began accruing at a rate of 10% annually on the dollar-denominated loans to DCG, and 5% annually on the BTC Loan to DCGI. However, DCG disputes that default interest is owed or accruing. Additionally, pursuant to the terms of the relevant master lending agreements, costs relating to enforcement of GGC’s rights under these loans continue to accrue and the Debtors will be seek to charge these amounts to DCG and DCGI. Further details about the maturity and exercise of remedies relating to these loans is discussed below in Section VI.R.

(iii) DCG Note

On June 30, 2022, DCG assumed a \$1.1 billion payable GAP owed to GGC and evidenced the assumed payable with a \$1.1 billion promissory note (the “DCG Note”) in favor of GGC that had a 10-year maturity and fixed interest rate of 1% that may, at DCG’s option, be paid in kind. The \$1.1 billion payable GAP owed to GGC related to amounts that GGC had provided to GAP in connection with loans made to Three Arrows Capital Ltd. (“3AC”). On July 14, 2022, DCG assumed all of GAP’s rights, burdens, obligations, and liabilities in connection with its lending and pledge agreements with 3AC, including any outstanding loans and collateral. Under the assignment, DCG also agrees to observe and perform all of GAP’s duties, obligations, terms, provisions and covenants, and to pay and discharge all of the liabilities in connection with GAP’s lending and pledge agreements with 3AC, including any outstanding loans and collateral. The Debtors have objected to the 3AC liquidators’ purported claims against GAP, GGC, and Holdco have no merit (see Section VI.N(ii)(b) for further information regarding the 3AC Claims) and that, in any event, pursuant to the assumption and assignment agreement between DCG and GAP, DCG is liable for any such claims and obligations. DCG disputes that it has any liability ~~to GAP~~ for the \$1.2 billion of collateral

GAP foreclosed upon following the 3AC Default (see Section V.A) to 3AC or any liability to the Debtors in the event that the joint liquidators' claims are successful. In addition, the circumstances of the DCG Note were the subject of the Investigation conducted by the Special Committee and the Committee, discussed further below in Sections VI.D and E. As of the date hereof, the Debtors, DCG and 3AC have reached an agreement in principle in furtherance of a settlement of the 3AC Claims and are working on negotiating definitive documentation with respect to such settlement. For further information on such settlement, see Section VI.N(ii)(b).

On May 22, 2023, DCG filed a proof of claim against GGC and GAP preserving its rights in connection with, among other things, the DCG Note.

(iii) Luno Setoff

On August 30, 2022, GGC entered into a master loan agreement (the "Luno MLA") with Luno Australia Pty Ltd. ("Luno"), a subsidiary of DCG. ~~On~~After GGC indicated its inability to pay Luno amounts due under the Luno MLA, on November 11, 2022, DCG purportedly issued to Luno a guarantee, ~~to which GGC was not a party,~~ of GGC's obligations to Luno under the Luno MLA. As of November 17, 2022, GGC had owed Luno digital assets which were valued at approximately \$52.5 million under loans governed by the Luno MLA with open-term maturity dates ~~in the future~~. On that date, Luno purportedly demanded the transfer of such digital assets from DCG under the guarantee and DCG purportedly transferred such digital assets promptly after receiving the demand.

DCG purportedly set off GGC's obligation to reimburse DCG for the \$52.5 million transfer to Luno against DCG's obligations under the January Loan (the "Luno Transaction"). If this setoff is valid, the \$500,000,000 owed to GGC by DCG would be reduced by the \$52.5 million setoff amount and any interest accrued on the setoff amount that has been paid by DCG to GGC. The Debtors dispute DCG's purported exercise of set off rights, which is one of the transactions the Special Committee has been investigating.

On May 22, 2023, DCG filed a proof of claim against GGC preserving its rights in connection with, among other things, the Luno Transaction.

V. EVENTS LEADING TO CHAPTER 11 AND PREPETITION RESTRUCTURING INITIATIVES

The Debtors have commenced these Chapter 11 Cases to maximize value for creditors and restructure their balance sheets, including approximately \$4.6 billion of total liabilities outstanding (including intercompany balances) as of April 30, 2023.

Over the past year, the digital asset industry has experienced tremendous dislocation. In particular, in May 2022, LUNA (“Luna”) and TerraUSD (“UST”) collapsed, causing widespread market turmoil. Shortly thereafter, the British Virgin Islands digital asset hedge fund Three Arrows Capital, Ltd. or 3AC commenced liquidation proceedings. The collapse of Luna and UST and subsequent liquidation of 3AC signaled the onset of a new “crypto winter” and a growing industry-wide reluctance to do business with digital asset companies.

As market conditions worsened, other companies faced financial difficulties. In July 2022, Celsius Network LLC and certain affiliates and Voyager Digital Holdings, Inc. and certain affiliates filed for bankruptcy. Most recently, FTX Trading Ltd. (“FTX”), Alameda Research Ltd. (“Alameda”) and certain affiliates (together with FTX and Alameda, the “FTX Entities”) filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy on November 11, 2022.

These drastic market shifts have decreased investor confidence in the digital asset markets in which the Company operates and severely and adversely impacted the Company’s business. As the FTX Entities’ situation unfolded, the Company experienced unprecedented withdrawals, leading GGC and GAP to pause all lending and borrowing on November 16, 2022.

A. Impact of the 3AC Liquidation

In 2020, GAP established a lending relationship with 3AC. In June 2022, the various loans extended to 3AC by GAP amounted to approximately \$2.4 billion in cash and digital assets. After it became clear that 3AC would not be in a position to pay back its loans, GAP foreclosed on collateral pledged by 3AC in connection with those loans. But by the time GAP foreclosed on the collateral, the value of that collateral was approximately \$1.2 billion.

In light of these events, DCG assumed the remaining payable GAP owed to GGC in connection with the 3AC lending relationship. On June 30, 2022, DCG evidenced the assumed payable with ~~a \$1.1 billion promissory note in favor of GGC that had a 10 year maturity and fixed interest rate of 1% that may, at DCG’s option, be paid in kind.~~ the DCG Note. In addition, after 3AC defaulted, and through November 2022, DCG contributed approximately \$340 million of capital across the Genesis entities through equity contributions and loan forgiveness.

B. FTX Collapse

In early November 2022, the digital asset market plummeted further as the FTX Entities, including what was previously one of the world’s largest and most respected digital asset exchanges, collapsed. Starting November 6, 2022, FTT, a cryptocurrency issued by the FTX Entities, lost over 80% of its worth in the span of 72 hours. The contagion effect from the FTX Entities’ collapse spread throughout the digital asset market. Because a large bulk of the Debtors’ business was with the FTX Entities, the collapse of the FTX entities adversely affected the Debtors, precipitating the Debtors’ own bankruptcy filings.

C. Impact on Customer Confidence

Consistent with industry practice, many of the loans offered by the Company were open term loans, meaning that the Company could repay a loan in full or in part at any point in time and lenders could “call” (demand repayment) under the loans in whole or in part at any point in time.

As the FTX Entities began to experience their collapse, the Company received calls on its loans amounting to approximately \$827 million. This “run on the bank” following the FTX Entities’ collapse was outsized and severely impacted the Company’s available liquidity.

At the same time, Holdco's corporate parent, DCG, and its various subsidiaries, including DCGI, were also impacted by the market turmoil and did not have the liquidity to pay back the Company on certain loans, adding pressure to the Debtors' balance sheets.

As a result of the unprecedented number and size of the loan calls, on November 16, 2022, GGC and GAP paused all lending and borrowing to preserve the Debtors' estates, ensure fair distribution and begin discussions with their stakeholders.

D. Debtors' Decision to File for Chapter 11

In close consultation with their advisors, the Debtors ultimately decided to commence the Chapter 11 Cases and move expeditiously to seek to achieve a consensual resolution that avoids the costs and uncertainty of litigation.

VI. EVENTS OF THE CHAPTER 11 CASES

As noted above, the Debtors filed for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on January 19, 2023. Since the Petition Date the Debtors have continued to operate as debtors-in-possession subject to the supervision of the Bankruptcy Court in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code. An immediate effect of the filing of the Debtors' bankruptcy petitions was the imposition of the automatic stay under section 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code which, with limited exceptions, enjoined the commencement or continuation of all collection efforts by creditors, the enforcement of liens against property of the Debtors, and the continuation of litigation against the Debtors.

A. Voluntary Petitions

The following entities filed chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions on the Petition Date commencing the Chapter 11 Cases: (i) Genesis Global Holdco, LLC, (ii) Genesis Global Capital, LLC, and (iii) Genesis Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

B. First and Second Day Relief

Upon the commencement of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors filed numerous motions seeking the relief provided by certain first day orders (the "First Day Orders"). First Day Orders are intended to ensure a seamless transition between a debtor's prepetition and postpetition business operations by approving certain normal business conduct that may not be specifically authorized under the Bankruptcy Code or as to which the Bankruptcy Code requires prior approval by the Bankruptcy Court.

On January 23, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court held a hearing to consider the relief requested in the motions and granted the relief requested. Certain of the First Day Orders were entered on an interim basis and subsequently approved on a final basis. The First Day Orders, which were designed to stabilize the Debtors' business operations and business relationships with customers, vendors, employees, and others, authorized the Debtors to, among other things:

- procedurally consolidate each of the Chapter 11 Cases for ease of administration, ECF No. 37;
- appoint GAP to act as a foreign representative of the Debtors in Singapore to seek recognition of the Chapter 11 Cases, ECF Nos. 38, 100;
- appoint Kroll Restructuring administration as claims agent, ECF No. 39;
- authorize notice of the automatic stay, ECF No. 40;
- extend the deadline to file Schedules and Statements, ECF No. 42;
- continue to pay certain taxes and fees, ECF Nos. 43, 97;
- establish notice, case management, and administrative procedures for the Chapter 11 Cases, ECF No. 44;
- continue to pay critical and foreign vendors and service providers, ECF Nos. 45, 98;
- file a consolidated list of the 50 largest creditors and redact certain personal identification information, ECF No. 46;
- continue to use the Debtors' cash management system and make and receive intercompany loans and extend the deadline to comply with section 345 of the Bankruptcy Code, ECF Nos. 47, 99; and
- pay certain prepetition employee wages, reimbursable expenses, and benefits, ECF No. 48;

Shortly after the commencement of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors filed motions seeking additional relief (the “Second Day Orders”). The Second Day Orders included seeking permission to pay professionals, ECF No. 101, and redact and seal certain information, ECF No. 67, as well as authorizing the Debtors to retain, as of the Petition Date, various professionals and advisors to assist the Debtors during the Chapter 11 Cases, including:

- Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP (“Cleary”) as counsel, ECF No. 103;
- Alvarez & Marsal North America, LLC as financial advisor, ECF No. 108;
- Moelis & Company LLC as investment banker, ECF No. 151;
- Kobre & Kim LLP as special counsel, ECF No. 104;
- Morrison Cohen LLP as special counsel, ECF No. 106;
- Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC as administrative advisor, ECF No. 107;⁸
- Grant Thornton LLP as tax services provider, ECF No. 228;
- M3 Advisory Partners, LP as financial advisor, ECF No. 268;⁹ and
- other professionals relied upon in the Debtors’ ordinary course of business, ECF No. 102.

C. Appointment of Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors

On February 3, 2023, the U.S. Trustee appointed the Committee in the Chapter 11 Cases. The Committee comprises (1) SOF International, LLC, (2) Teddy Andre Amadeo Gorisse, (3) Digital Finance Group Co., (4) Richard R. Weston, (5) Mirana Corp., (6) Amelia Alvarez, and (7) Bitvavo Custody B.V. *See* ECF No. 53.

On or around February 10, 2023, the Committee retained White & Case LLP as counsel, Houlihan Lokey, Inc as investment banker, and Berkeley Research Group, LLC as financial advisor. The Committee subsequently retained Seward & Kissel LLP as conflicts counsel.

D. Ad Hoc Groups in the Chapter 11 Cases

In November 2022, before the Petition Date, the Ad Hoc Groups were formed. The Ad Hoc Groups consisted of two separate groups of creditors. One group of creditors initially retained Kirkland & Ellis LLP as counsel, and the other group of creditors retained Proskauer Rose LLP as counsel. As time progressed, the group represented by Proskauer Rose LLP has become the predominant Ad Hoc Group.

On March 3, 2023, the Ad Hoc Group represented by Proskauer Rose LLP filed a Verified Statement pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2019. *See* ECF No. 114. This Statement represents that there are 78 members of the Ad Hoc Group with a dollarized claim amount of \$1,535,158,736.57.

In August 2023, the Brown Rudnick Group was formed. On August 31, 2023 the Brown Rudnick Group filed a Verified Statement pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2019. *See* ECF No. 649. The Brown Rudnick Group holds

⁸ Kroll Restructuring Administration was also retained as claims and noticing agent pursuant to the First Day Orders.

⁹ While initially retained solely to assist the Debtors and its advisors in connection with matters relating to FTX Trading Ltd. and its affiliated debtors, on September 8, 2023, the Debtors obtained an order expanding the scope of M3 Advisory Partner, LP’s services to include matters relating to 3AC. *See* ECF No. 687.

\$1.55 billion in claims. However, only about \$200 million represents claims that are not either Gemini Lender Claims or claims held by members of the Ad Hoc Group. The Brown Rudnick Group includes eight members of the Ad Hoc Group.

E. The Restructuring Term Sheet

On February 10, 2023, a non-binding agreement in principle among the Debtors and key parties in interest was memorialized in the Restructuring Term Sheet (the “Restructuring Term Sheet”) attached as Exhibit A to the *Notice of Filing of the Restructuring Term Sheet*, ECF. No. 80. While the Restructuring Term Sheet was executed by certain parties (including the Debtors, DCG, Gemini, and certain members of the Ad Hoc Group), it was not executed by a number of Ad Hoc Group members that had been part of the negotiations. The parties, however, continued to engage in discussions toward a possible consensual settlement of the issues addressed in the Restructuring Term Sheet. The Committee was not a party to, and was not involved in the negotiation of, the Restructuring Term Sheet, which was filed a few days after the Committee was appointed.

F. DCG Special Committee Investigation

On November 18, 2022, the Holdco Board of Directors established the Special Committee, comprised of Paul Aronzon and Tom Conheaney, with responsibility for making all decisions relating to the liquidity and restructuring of Holdco and its subsidiaries. As part of its mandate, the Special Committee was charged with evaluating and approving transactions with affiliates including DCG Entities and investigating the Debtors’ relationships and transactions with DCG Entities. One of the primary purposes of this investigation has been to assess whether the Debtors have potentially viable claims against the DCG Entities and to assist the Special Committee in the exercise of its fiduciary duties.

In accordance with this mandate, at the request of the Special Committee, Cleary commenced an investigation (the “Investigation”) into the relationships and transactions between or among the Debtors and various DCG Parties, (i) corporate governance and corporate separateness between the Debtors and DCG Parties, (ii) the entry into the DCG Loans and the DCG Note, (iii) the restructuring of the DCG Loans at various points in time, including in November 2022; (iv) DCG’s purported exercise of setoff rights in connection with DCG’s \$52.5 million payment to Luno; (v) communications relating to the DCG Loans and DCG Note; and (vi) other transactions between the Debtors and the DCG Parties, including transactions occurring during the applicable avoidance periods under applicable law.

In connection with the Investigation, Cleary has reviewed over 294,000 documents and communications collected from 21 current and former employees allocated to the Debtors from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022. These documents and communications include corporate documents, financial statements, lending agreements and term sheets, and internal and external communications including emails, Microsoft Teams messages, Telegram messages, and social media posts. The document review process served the purpose of aiding (i) the Investigation, (ii) the Company’s responses to requests from various authorities, and (iii) document requests from the UCC and DCG Parties, discussed in further detail below. These documents and communications (other than privileged documents and communications) were shared with counsel to the Committee as part of its own investigation.

As part of the Investigation, Cleary conducted more than 30 interviews with approximately twelve current and former employees allocated to the Company. Between December 4, 2022 and January 24, 2023, Cleary conducted 10 preliminary interviews with current employees on topics including lending processes and procedures, bookkeeping and loan management, compliance and risk policies, and intercompany lending. Following these preliminary interviews, from March 9, 2023 through September, 2023, Cleary conducted at least 19 more substantive interviews with both current and former employees regarding a variety of topics, including but not limited to client communications, risk management, accounting, and the relationship between GGC and DCG.

Additionally, on March 9, 2023, Cleary on behalf of the Special Committee requested from DCG various documents and communications related to, among other things, borrowing, lending, or financing arrangements between or among the Debtors, the DCG Entities and any other subsidiaries and affiliates, including those related to

the transactions described above. As of the date of this filing, Cleary has received over 50,000 documents from DCG.

Cleary has shared the findings from the Investigation with the Special Committee and counsel to the UCC and the Ad Hoc Group. After consultation with Cleary, as legal counsel, the Special Committee has concluded that there are colorable claims¹⁰ against certain DCG Entities for various causes of action, including potential claims based on alter ego theories, preference law, and other legally cognizable rights.

Nonetheless, the Special Committee continues to believe a viable settlement would be in the best interests of the creditors for several reasons. First, the Special Committee recognizes that the law governing such claims, particularly alter ego claims, creates significant challenges to a successful prosecution, and that the DCG Entities would vigorously defend against such claims. Moreover, any litigation against the DCG Entities with respect to these claims would be costly and subject to significant uncertainties, in terms of the ultimate likelihood of success, the ability to recover from responsible parties and the timing of any such recoveries. The Special Committee believes that any litigation over these claims would likely take years to complete, particularly in light of the time it could take to resolve potential appeals.

(i) Potential Claims Against the DCG Parties

In the exercise of its fiduciary duties, the Special Committee has investigated and analyzed potential litigation Causes of Action against various DCG Parties, including, but not limited to, alter ego claims, preferences, fraudulent conveyances, equitable subordination, recharacterization, and improper setoff. The Investigation considered, among other things, prepetition transactions, relationships, and conduct involving the DCG Parties, including officers and directors of GGH. Additional information regarding certain current and potential Causes of Action against various DCG Parties is provided below.

The Special Committee reserves the right to supplement this description at any time. The descriptions of the various Causes of Action in this Disclosure Statement are intended to assist Holders of Claims entitled to vote on the Plan in evaluating the benefits and risks of the Amended Plan. Nothing in this Disclosure Statement is, or should be construed as, an admission, or in any way limits or prejudices the Debtors or their potential pursuit of Causes of Action against any of the DCG Parties and any and all rights of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors with respect to the potential pursuit of Causes of Action against any or all of the DCG Parties, regardless of whether they are described herein, are fully reserved. Importantly, nothing in this Disclosure Statement is, or should be construed as, a representation as to whether the Debtors or Wind-Down Debtors will ultimately be successful or unsuccessful in pursuit of any of the Retained Causes of Action. Litigation is inherently uncertain and any recovery will depend upon a number of factors, including the probability of success in litigation, the difficulties in collection and the expense and delay of litigation. Many of these factors are not within the Debtors' control and, litigation of the Retained Causes of Action may not result in any incremental distributable value to the Debtors' estates.

(a) Claims for Recovery of Undisputed Amounts Owed by DCG and DCGI to GGC

As described in Section VI.T(iii) of this Disclosure Statement, on May 12, 2023, the Debtors delivered a notice of default to DCG and DCGI for DCG and DCGI's non-payment of approximately \$627 million in loans that were due on May 9, 10 and 11, 2023. On May 19, 2023, the Debtors received a forbearance proposal from DCG related to its nonpayment of such loans. As part of the mediation with DCG and other key stakeholders ordered by the Bankruptcy Court and described in Section VI.P(i) herein, including certain members of the Creditors

¹⁰ Generally speaking, a claim is "colorable" when it has "some legal and factual support, considered in light of the reasonable beliefs of the individual making the claim." *Schalifer Nance & Co. v. Warhol*, 194 F.3d 323, 337 (2d Cir. 1999) (citations and quotations omitted); *see also In re Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation*, 547 B.R. 503, 516 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2016) (stating a colorable claim is one that is "plausible or not without some merit."); *In re KDI Holdings, Inc.*, 277 B.R. 493, 508 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1999) ("In determining whether there is a colorable claim, the Court must engage in an inquiry that is much the same as that undertaken when a defendant moves to dismiss a complaint for failure to state a claim.").

Committee and the Ad Hoc Group, the Debtors and DCG began negotiating a forbearance agreement with respect to the unpaid loans soon after their maturity dates. Ultimately, these discussions led to an agreement in principle, as reflected in the *Notice of Mediation Termination*, ECF No. 625, filed with the Bankruptcy Court on August 29, 2023.

As negotiation over definitive documentation were in process, on September 6, 2023, GGC commenced the DCG Turnover Action under section 542(b) of the Bankruptcy Code to recover more than \$500 million in undisputed principal and interest (including Loan Fees and Late Fees) owed to GGC under the GGC-DCG Loans, described in Section IV.C herein.

On the same day, GGC commenced the DCGI Turnover Action under section 542(b) of the Bankruptcy Code to recover 4,550.45173345 BTC (approximately \$117 million as of September 6, 2023) and accompanying payable non-default interest (i.e., Loan Fees) owed under the BTC Loan. *See* Section IV.C *supra*. The DCGI Turnover Action does not seek payment of default interests (i.e., Late Fees) because DCGI disputes the obligation to pay such amounts, and the relevant provisions of the Bankruptcy Code do not permit the Debtors to seek payment of disputed amounts pursuant to a turnover action.

On September 12, 2023, the Debtors, DCG and DCGI entered into the Partial Repayment Agreement, which provides for a limited forbearance by GGC in respect of the DCG Parties' obligations to GGC, which are the subject of the Turnover Actions filed against DCG and DCGI. In exchange for such forbearance, each of DCG and DCGI collectively agreed to make three installment payments of \$75 million and a fourth installment payment of \$50 million, with the full \$275 million payable upon the occurrence of the Plan Effective Date, if not already paid by such date. Further details of the Partial Repayment Agreement are included in Section VI.P(ii) of this Disclosure Statement. The Debtors agreed to voluntarily stay the Turnover Actions pursuant to the Partial Repayment Agreement. As of the date hereof, DCG and DCGI have paid or transferred a total of approximately \$227.3 million pursuant to the Partial Repayment Agreement, plus approximately \$4.5 million in Loan Fees and \$460,000 in Late Fees each month (for a total of approximately \$10 million in Loan Fees and \$2.3 million in Late Fees during the term of the Partial Repayment Agreement).

In the event that the Debtors determine to terminate the Partial Repayment Agreement pursuant to the terms of the Partial Repayment Agreement, including in the exercise of their fiduciary duties, the Debtors or Wind-Down Debtors intend to prosecute the Turnover Actions. In such event, the Special Committee believes that the Turnover Actions could reach judgment stage in 60-90 days, in part because the Turnover Actions seek only undisputed amounts owed by the DCG Parties (as required under section 542(b)). There can be no assurance, however, that the Turnover Actions could reach judgment on such time frame, and the DCG Parties could appeal any judgment in favor of the Debtors. In response to the continued prosecution of the Turnover Actions, or a judgment in favor of the Debtors, the DCG Parties might seek to refinance the DCG Loans on terms that may be less favorable than the terms that the Debtors may otherwise agree to in connection with a consensual resolution.

(b) Claims Based on Alter Ego Liability

A primary focus of the Special Committee's Investigation has been potential claims of alter ego liability against DCG, which if successful would result in a finding that DCG is liable for all of the Debtors' unpaid obligations owed to creditors of the Debtors. DCG disputes the viability of any alter ego claims. For a discussion of DCG's purported defenses, please refer to Exhibit E which has been prepared by DCG for inclusion in this Disclosure Statement.

The Investigation found that DCG, the ultimate sole owner of GGC, exerted significant financial and corporate control over GGC. Among other things, the Investigation revealed that DCG referred to GGC as the "de facto" treasury for certain DCG Parties, and did not maintain appropriate corporate formalities, including failing to implement policies with respect to entry into related party transactions, such as the DCG Loans and the DCG Note. In addition, the Investigation determined that DCG did not properly capitalize GGC, that DCG benefited from significant unsecured loans that were not available to other Genesis creditors (who typically had to borrow on a

secured basis) and that on several occasions, despite opposition from GGC, DCG was granted flexible or extendible maturity dates and interest rates.

The Investigation also found that, beginning in June 2022, DCG took steps to delay a potential insolvency filing by GGC in a manner that gave DCG and DCGI more time to pay off or extend approximately \$830 million in loans, including \$100 million due in July 2022 and \$50 million due in August 2022. Around that time, GGC faced equity and liquidity constraints and sought to obtain capital injections from DCG. GGC's continued survival was critical to DCG, as a default by GGC could negatively affect the DCG Parties and accelerate intercompany lending arrangements. DCG implemented several intercompany transactions to prevent withdrawals and redemptions by GGC lenders, but these transactions did not resolve GGC's liquidity issues. At the same time, certain DCG Parties continued extending the time to repay numerous unsecured loans from GGC, further exacerbating GGC's liquidity issues. Several of these loans were ultimately restructured under conditions that were not at arm's length and included terms that may not have reflected market interest rates or maturities.

Below is a brief description of certain transactions considered as part of the Investigation that support a potential claim of alter ego liability against DCG. Some of these facts may also support other potential claims, such as equitable subordination, fraudulent conveyance and/or recharacterization claims.

(i) DCG Note

As described in Section IV.C(iii) of this Disclosure Statement, on June 30, 2022, DCG assumed a \$1.1 billion payable that GAP owed to GGC and evidenced the assumed payable with a \$1.1 billion promissory note in favor of GGC that had a 10-year maturity and fixed interest rate of 1% that may, at DCG's option, be paid in kind. To date, DCG has not repaid GGC, nor has it made any interest payments relating to the 10-year DCG Note.

The Investigation has considered 3AC's default on loans made by GAP with working capital from GGC, the assumption of the liability for the amounts owed by GAP to GGC, issuance of the DCG Note to evidence the obligation, the negotiations surrounding the DCG Note, the terms of the DCG Note, and the effect of the DCG Note on GGC's balance sheet, liquidity, net interest margin, equity and underlying business. Based on the Investigation, there is evidence that DCG sought to avoid or delay a GGC bankruptcy and structured the DCG Note to favor its own interests. DCG was concerned that a GGC insolvency or bankruptcy could pose risks to DCG's capital and solvency, but it was also concerned about the risks of using its own assets to improve GGC's equity and liquidity positions. Rather than contribute liquid equity or transfer assets to GGC, in connection with assuming the \$1.1 billion payable from GAP to GGC, DCG and its advisors proposed the idea of the DCG Note to satisfy the payable obligation and set the terms of that note, including the 10-year term and 1% paid in kind interest.

The Investigation identified evidence that DCG leadership was involved in crafting the messaging surrounding the support DCG was providing to GGC, which included messaging about GGC as a going concern and did not include the terms of the DCG Note.

Shortly after the execution of the DCG Note at the end of June 2022, GGC was entitled to repayment by DCG of two loans, the January Loan and February Loan, amounting to a net total of \$150,000,000 (the January Loan, which was due in July 2022, and the February Loan, which was due in August 2022). DCG also had outstanding loans amounting to \$300,000,000 that would be due in May 2023. There was also the outstanding then open term BTC Loan to DCGI. DCG sought the extension of the loans that would become due in July and August 2022. In seeking to extend the maturity dates of the January Loan and February Loan (which would come due in the event of a GGC bankruptcy), DCG was able to retain \$150,000,000 in otherwise matured loans due to GGC, benefitting its own liquidity at the detriment of GGC's liquidity and causing a duration mismatch in GGC's loan portfolio.

(1) DCG's Position

It is DCG's position that when it assumed a \$1.1 billion liability related to amounts that GGC had provided to GAP in connection with loans made to 3AC which it had no obligation to undertake, it did so for the express purpose of assisting Genesis. DCG made the determination that it was in the best interest of Genesis, its lenders, and DCG to try to help support Genesis. DCG did not receive value for the Note, it was highly unlikely that DCG would

recover any meaningful amounts on account of the Note, and the transaction was not undertaken or structured “to favor DCG’s interest.” DCG relied on the advice of top-tier professionals to assist with the Note transaction from a legal, economic and accounting perspective. The record does not support any finding of wrongdoing in connection with DCG stepping in to assist Genesis through this assumption of liability, after careful consideration of a number of alternatives advised by outside professionals. Genesis was involved in the structuring of the Note transaction and Genesis’s board of directors approved the Note transaction in support of the Company.

(ii) September 29 Transaction

GGC repeatedly requested equity injections from DCG in the summer and fall of 2022. Beginning at the end of June 2022, GGC flagged concerns regarding what it perceived as a flight risk of various lenders, especially large open-term lenders, if its liquidity and equity positions continued to deteriorate. On September 27, 2022, near the end of Q3 2022, DCG’s advisors proposed a transaction to contribute \$100 million in equity to GGC, whereby (i) GGC would repay an existing \$100 million loan extended to it by DCGI; (ii) DCGI would then contribute that \$100 million to DCG in the form of a dividend distribution; and (iii) DCG would then contribute the \$100 million back to GGC as equity. This transaction was executed on September 29, 2022 (the “September 29 Transaction”). DCG was again seen to provide support to GGC, improving GGC’s equity position such that it avoided a run on the bank and a threat to GGC as a going concern.

The Investigation considered the negotiations for the September 29 Transaction (and the discussions leading up to it), the terms of the September 29 Transaction, and the effect of the September 29 Transaction on GGC’s balance sheet, liquidity, net interest margin, equity and underlying business. The evidence shows that DCG and its advisors prepared the documentation for the September 29 Transaction on the same day that the transaction was consummated. Although the September 29 Transaction improved ~~the appearance of~~ GGC’s balance sheet, it did not improve GGC’s liquidity or net interest margin, nor provide the level of equity support that GGC had determined was necessary to sustain its underlying business. Despite assurances that DCG would support GGC and allow it to remain a going concern, GGC was undercapitalized throughout this period. Additionally, at the same time that DCG proposed the September 29 Transaction, it also sought to further extend its outstanding intercompany loans from GGC without providing any collateral. As a result, GGC continued to suffer liquidity constraints and duration mismatches in its lending portfolio.

The Investigation has also identified potential preference claims against DCGI with respect to the September 29 Transaction. Specifically, the Debtors paid \$100,581,975 to DCGI on September 29, 2022, pursuant to the first leg of transaction, described above. This payment to DCGI occurred within the one-year preference period and could potentially be recovered by GGC as a preference. It is DCGI’s position that any such claims are without merit and DCGI intends to vigorously defend against any such preference claims, as through the September 29 Transaction, DCGI contributed new value in the amounts set forth above for Genesis’ benefit.

(iii) Transactions on November 10 and 11, 2022

In September and October 2022, deteriorating market conditions increased the likelihood that major GGC open-term lenders, including Gemini, would seek repayment of their loans. Gemini requested that GGC transfer 31 million shares of GBTC to Gemini as collateral to hold on behalf of Gemini Earn customers. On November 10, 2022, GGC began negotiations with DCG on a structure to provide Gemini with the requested assets. While GGC requested that DCG post the GBTC shares to Genesis as collateral for the BTC Loan, DCG was resistant to this structure and wanted to instead provide the GBTC shares to GGC as repayment for the BTC loan.

On November 11, 2022, the parties agreed to the following series of transactions (together, the “November Transactions”):

- DCGI distributed to DCG a dividend of 31,180,804 shares of GBTC. These shares were then transferred from DCG to GGC. Of those approximately 31 million GBTC shares, 5,181,437 GBTC shares were contributed as follows: (i) from DCGI to DCG, (ii) from DCG to GGH, (iii) from GGH to GGC, and (iv) from GGC to GGC as an injection of equity. The other 25,999,457 GBTC shares were transferred to GGC as a partial repayment of the BTC Loan, leaving approximately 4,550 BTC still owed to GGC by DCGI. See Section IV.C supra.

- GGC repaid a \$50 million USD loan from DCG executed between the parties on June 15, 2022. This \$50 million repayment to DCG was then contributed (i) from DCG to GGH, (ii) from GGH to GGC, and (iii) from GGC to GGCI as an injection of equity. *See* Section IV.C *supra*.
- GGC repaid approximately \$40 million worth of loans it owed to DCGI for various transactions. This approximately \$40 million was contributed (i) from DCGI to DCG, (ii) from DCG to GGH, (iii) from GGH to GGC, and (iv) from GGC to GGCI as equity in the form of various digital assets.

Altogether, GGCI received approximately \$140 million in equity. In return for these equity injections, GGC agreed to extend the maturity dates of (i) the January Loan; (ii) the February Loan; and (iii) the remaining 4,550 BTC portion of the BTC loan still owed to GGC by DCGI, each to May 11, 2023 (six-month extensions). *See* Section IV.C *supra*.

The Investigation has focused on the effect of the collapse of the FTX Entities on the Debtors' business, the negotiations between and among Gemini, GGC, and DCG regarding the November Transactions, the terms of the November Transactions, and the effect of the November Transactions on GGC's balance sheet, liquidity, net interest margin, equity and underlying business. The Investigation has also examined whether repayment of the BTC Loan in GBTC was adequate given the value and restrictions on GBTC at the time, and the effect of those restrictions on GGC's liquidity position.

The Investigation further identified potential preference claims against certain DCG Parties with respect to the November Transactions. Specifically, the Debtors paid \$40 million to DCGI and \$50 million to DCG on November 11, 2022 in connection with the November Transactions, as described above. These payments to DCG and DCGI have been identified as potential preference payments subject to claw-back. It is DCG and DCGI's position that any such claims are without merit and DCG and DCGI intend to vigorously defend against any such preference claims, as through the November Transactions, DCG and DCGI contributed new value in the amounts set forth above for Genesis' benefit.

(iv) Claims Arising out of the Tax Sharing Agreement

On October 5, 2021, DCG entered into an *Agreement to Allocate Consolidated Income Tax Liabilities and Benefits* with GGH and other DCG subsidiaries (the "Tax Sharing Agreement"). The Tax Sharing Agreement provided that DCG would have "maximum discretion regarding the tax affairs" of GGH and other subsidiaries, including over the allocation of tax benefits and liabilities, and that DCG "may deviate from the provisions in the Agreement without causing a breach, and [DCG] may require [GGH and other subsidiaries] to modify and/or amend the terms of [the Tax Sharing Agreement] as [DCG] deems appropriate or fit in [DCG's] sole discretion."

Pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement, GGC made payments to DCG of \$23,902,602 on April 18, 2022, and \$10,384,298 on June 15, 2022.

The terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement and the payments made thereunder, including during times when GGC had significant liquidity constraints, illustrate DCG's ability to exert corporate and financial control over GGC. The April 18, 2022 and June 15, 2022 payments under the Tax Sharing Agreement also have been identified as potential preference payments subject to claw-back.

(1) DCG's Position

It is DCG's position that the referenced Tax Sharing Agreement is inapplicable to the Debtors' claim of corporate and financial control over GGC by DCG. DCG's response to the asserted preference claims are discussed in Section c.

(v) Potential Recoveries for Alter Ego Claims

The outcome of a claim based on alter ego liability is generally binary—either the claim will prevail and DCG will be fully liable for the Debtors' unpaid obligations, or the claim will fail and DCG will bear no liability for

those obligations. Alter ego claims are challenging both to prove and to defend against. Based on the Investigation, an alter ego claim against DCG would present significant litigation risk to DCG, although there are serious challenges in ultimately proving such claim.

Alter ego liability is an exceptional remedy and the burden of proof is generally high. Alter ego litigation is typically long, expensive, and highly fact-intensive. Courts evaluate a number of factors, no single factor being dispositive, to determine whether to pierce a company's corporate veil. Under Delaware law, courts consider whether the subsidiary was solvent, whether the subsidiary was adequately capitalized, whether corporate formalities were observed, whether the parent siphoned the subsidiary's funds, and whether the subsidiary functioned as a façade for the parent. Additionally, Delaware law would require a showing of fraud or similar injustice committed by DCG. In this case, the relevant factors may include (i) the observation of corporate formalities in transactions between GGC and the DCG Parties; (ii) GGC's solvency and capitalization; (iii) siphoning of GGC's funds by the DCG Parties; (iv) any absence of corporate records; (v) whether GGC was merely a façade for the operations of certain DCG Parties; (vi) the independence of GGC's corporate functions and decision-making; and (vii) any payment of dividends by GGC to the DCG Parties.

While the Investigation has uncovered facts that indicate significant litigation risk to DCG with respect to alter ego liability, as described in Section VI.F(i)(b) above, these claims may be difficult to prosecute and are especially challenging in the context of single-member limited liability companies that are Chapter 11 debtors. As a result, potential recoveries for the alter ego claims are uncertain.

(vi) DCG's Position

It is DCG's position that the Debtors have no viable veil-piercing claims against DCG. As the Debtors acknowledge, alter ego liability is an exceptional remedy and the standard for successfully asserting veil-piercing claims against DCG is high and creates significant challenges to a successful prosecution. Under Delaware law, a veil-piercing claim requires (1) an overall element of fraud or injustice, such that the subsidiary operates for an illegitimate purpose; and (2) proof that the subsidiary is the alter ego of its corporate parent. Effectively, the corporation must be a sham and exist for no other purpose than as a vehicle for fraud. Neither the Debtors nor any other party in interest, including the UCC, the AHG or the FDG, can remotely establish that Genesis was an "alter ego" of DCG.

Among the various reasons that there are no viable piercing claims, the record, including the Debtors' own representations to the Court, forecloses any finding that Genesis was a sham entity without legitimate business purpose. Genesis represented that it was an industry leading crypto-lending platform, with independent annual revenues in the multiple hundreds of millions of dollars and significant profits. Genesis retained the vast majority of its earnings each year, and maintained its own completely independent corporate infrastructure with separate management, legal, finance, risk, compliance, marketing and HR teams, and so on. Genesis maintains structural and organizational separateness from DCG, including separation of operations, separation of books and records, and maintaining arms' length contractual negotiations. Further, Genesis retained and was advised by its own outside counsel, accountants and investment bankers. The completely separate corporate relationship between DCG and Genesis was never publicly or internally conflated.

The Debtors' misleading description of events in Section [x] above mischaracterizes the evidentiary record and selectively omits facts that are directly contrary to its attempted alter ego narrative. Indeed, DCG continued to voluntarily step in to support Genesis with several hundreds of millions of capital contributions and loan forgiveness following the 3AC collapse.

In short, it is DCG's position that there is no basis to support an alter-ego claim against DCG.

The Debtors dispute the DCG Parties' characterizations of fact and the law contained in DCG's Position. Any and all rights, privileges, defenses and counterclaims of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors are expressly preserved with respect to any of the claims included or statements made herein or discussed in DCG's Position, or any other claims assertable now or in the future by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable.

(c) Preference Claims

The Special Committee's Investigation has also focused on identifying and analyzing potential preference claims that the Debtors may have against the DCG Parties. Inclusive of the potential preference claims related to the September 29 Transaction and the November Transactions detailed in Sections VI.F(i)(b)(ii) and (iii) above, the Investigation has identified various payments from the Debtors to certain DCG Parties during the one-year preference period totaling \$2,020,314,043. This amount includes:

- \$961,073,011 in payments that DCG and its subsidiaries received during the preference period to close out existing loans to the Debtors;
- \$913,579,201 in new loans that the Debtors made to DCG and its subsidiaries during the preference period;
- \$92,757,482 in collateral returned by the Debtors to DCG during the preference period;
- \$7,876,872 in interest payments by the Debtors to DCG during the preference period; and
- \$45,027,477 in cash outflows from the Debtors to DCG during the preference period, \$34,292,242 of which relates to tax payments under the Tax Sharing Agreement between the Debtors and DCG.

During the preference period, payments in the amounts listed below were made to the following DCG Parties:

- \$1,094,278,529 to DCG;
- \$413,746,865 to DCGI;
- \$138,004,978 to Luno; and
- \$101,181,121 to HQ Cash Management Fund LP.

The Investigation has also identified potential preference claims related to the early redemption of loans by various DCG-related insiders with exposure to GGC in June 2022.

(i) Potential Recoveries for Preference Claims

Although there were approximately \$2 billion in intercompany outflows, the large majority of these transactions may be subject to a number of defenses under bankruptcy law, including that (i) GGC was not insolvent at the time of certain transfers; (ii) payments were in the ordinary course of business, consistent with the usual course of dealing between GGC and the DCG Parties; and (iii) certain transactions cannot give rise to preference liability based on a subsequent new value defense.

(ii) DCG's Position

It is DCG's position that Genesis could not have been insolvent prior to, at the earliest, May 2022 (i.e., when 3AC, Genesis' largest counterparty, was impacted by the Terra Luna collapse). Accordingly, any transactions that occurred prior to Genesis' insolvency are, by definition, not preferences under 11 U.S.C. § 547(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Furthermore, some of the Debtors' alleged preference claims are not even on account of an antecedent debt, as required by 11 U.S.C. § 547(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. It is DCG's position that all transactions with Genesis, regardless of when they occurred, and including the September 29 Transaction and the November Transaction, either do not constitute preference claims because they do not meet the threshold requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 547 of the Bankruptcy Code, or are otherwise subject to either ordinary course defenses or subsequent new value defenses.

Furthermore, the Debtors acknowledge that the amounts repaid in the September 29 Transaction and the November Transaction were repurposed and sent back to Genesis in the form of equity contributions. Even if such contributions were preceded by ordinary course repayments of debt obligations owed by Genesis to DCG – the fact that such amounts were then contributed as equity to Genesis represents significant new value provided by DCG to Genesis. This new value improved Genesis' balance sheet and reduced net interest expense, thereby improving net interest margin. Furthermore, the Debtors ignore other equity contributions made to Genesis at the time, which when combined with those made in the September 29 and November Transactions, totaled approximately \$340 million during this period and served as a source of liquidity and capital for Genesis post-3AC collapse.

The Debtors dispute the DCG Parties' characterizations of fact and the law contained in DCG's Position. Any and all rights, privileges, defenses and counterclaims of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors are expressly preserved with respect to any of the claims included or statements made herein or discussed in the DCG's Position, or any other claims assertable now or in the future by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable.

(d) Setoff of Loans Between Luno Australia Pty Ltd. and GGC, DCG and GGC

On August 30, 2022, GGC entered into the Luno MLA with Luno, an indirect subsidiary of DCG. On January 24, 2022, GGC lent \$100,000,000 to DCG, with a maturity date of July 24, 2022. As noted above in Section A.i.b.i, the January Loan's maturity date was extended to May 11, 2023. As described in Section IV.C of this Disclosure Statement, GGC borrowed \$52,500,000 from Luno under the Luno MLA. On November 11, 2022, DCG issued a guarantee to Luno regarding GGC's obligations under the Luno MLA. On November 17, 2022, after the collapse of the FTX Entities, Luno demanded repayment of its loan from DCG, resulting in the Luno Transaction.

The Investigation has focused on the provisions of the MLA between GGC and DCG, and between GGC and Luno, contingency and mutuality between the two loans, whether the setoff would be considered equitable and whether the setoff constitutes fraudulent conveyance.

(i) Potential Recoveries for Luno Setoff Claims

Depending on the validity of DCG's setoff as governed by the Luno MLA, and potential characterization of the setoff as a fraudulent conveyance, as an action that was unavailable to DCG under common law, or as inequitable and thus unenforceable, GGC's claims against DCG relating to the January Loan could range from \$47,500,000 to \$100,000,000, plus interest and applicable fees.

(ii) DCG's Position

It is DCG's position that on November 16, 2022, DCG satisfied its obligations to Luno under the November 11 guarantee and, as a result, the outstanding amount of the \$100 million intercompany loan from GGC to DCG was reduced, pursuant to a setoff DCG effectuated, by the approximately \$52.5 million worth of various crypto tokens DCG transferred to Luno to fulfill its obligations under the guarantee.

On May 22, 2023, DCG filed a proof of claim against GGC preserving its rights in connection with, among other things, the Luno Setoff, plus any interest accrued on the setoff amount that has been paid by DCG to GGC.

The Debtors dispute the DCG Parties' characterizations of fact and the law contained in DCG's Position. Any and all rights, privileges, defenses and counterclaims of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors are expressly preserved with respect to any of the claims included or statements made herein or discussed in DCG's Position, or any other claims assertable now or in the future by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable.

(e) DCG's Liability Under the Assumption and Assignment Agreement Relating to the Three Arrows Capital Loans

Between January 2019 and the date of 3AC's default in June 2022, GAP extended loans to 3AC (the "3AC Loans") pursuant to a Master Loan Agreement dated January 10, 2019, and a Master Loan Agreement dated January 24, 2020 (together, the "3AC MLAs"). Exchanges of collateral in connection with the 3AC Loans were governed by a Pledge Agreement dated May 28, 2020, a Pledge Agreement dated November 16, 2021, and a Pledge Agreement dated January 27, 2022 (collectively, the "Pledge Agreements"). On June 27, 2022, 3AC commenced the 3AC Liquidation Proceeding before the BVI Court and subsequently sought recognition of the proceeding in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. *See* Verified Pet. Under Chapter 15 for Recognition of a Foreign Main Proceeding and Related Relief, *In re Three Arrows Capital, Ltd., In re Three Arrows Capital, Ltd.*, Case No. 22-10920 (MG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. July 1, 2022), ECF No. 2, at ¶ 1.

On July 14, 2022, GAP and DCG executed an Assignment and Assumption of Master Loan Agreement (the "3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement"), by which (i) GAP assigned to DCG all of its

outstanding 3AC Loans, (ii) DCG assumed all liabilities of GAP under the MLAs; and (iii) GAP assigned to DCG, and DCG assumed, all of GAP's rights and obligations pursuant to the Pledge Agreements, as well as rights to any remaining collateral received by GAP.

On August 18, 2023, 3AC filed the Amended 3AC Claims, *see* Section VI.N(ii)(b) *infra*, (i) seeking damages in respect of certain of the collateral pledged by 3AC to GAP pursuant to the Pledge Agreements that was foreclosed upon by Genesis (the "3AC Loan-Related Claims"), and (ii) describing "potential" claims for avoidance of transfers made by 3AC to GAP pursuant to 3AC's obligations under the MLAs and Pledge Agreements in connection with the 3AC Loans (the "3AC Preference Claims"). *See* Amended 3AC Claims at ¶ 37, 45, 50, 56, 65. The Amended 3AC Claims fail to plead with particularity the origin or circumstances of the transfers of the assets purportedly subject to the 3AC Loan-Related Claims. *See* Renewed 3AC Objection at ¶ 46. However, because the entire lending and borrowing relationship between GAP and 3AC was governed by the MLAs and the Pledge Agreements, all of the assets subject to the 3AC Claims were transferred pursuant to the MLAs and the Pledge Agreements. *See* Renewed 3AC Objection at ¶ 77.

Therefore, pursuant to the 3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement, DCG is liable for any and all amounts that may be due in connection with the 3AC Loan-Related Claims, the "potential" 3AC Preference Claims, and any other claims under or related to the MLAs and the Pledge Agreements.

(i) DCG's Position

DCG ~~has disputed the Debtors' view of DCG's liability under the 3AC~~ disputes that it assumed Genesis' obligations regarding the \$1.2 billion of 3AC collateral upon which Genesis foreclosed prior to DCG's entry into the 3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement. The 3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement was a contract for forward-looking liabilities, not for the assumption of liabilities related to Genesis' past actions in which DCG was not involved, such as the 3AC collateral that Genesis allegedly wrongfully foreclosed upon. However, to the extent a court were to find that the 3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement is ambiguous on this point, all ambiguity should be resolved in favor of DCG's reading of the 3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement. Specifically, reading the 3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement together with the Note and June 2022 Assignment Agreement makes clear that DCG was only assuming "rights and obligations" in relation to the "Assumed Liability," which is defined narrowly as the \$1.1 billion loan receivable from 3AC remaining following Genesis' foreclosure on the 3AC collateral, and no other obligations. Furthermore, and consistent with the intention of the parties to the 3AC Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement, DCG did not receive any of the proceeds from Genesis' foreclosure of the 3AC collateral and did not otherwise benefit from such foreclosure. All proceeds and benefits associated with Genesis' foreclosure of the 3AC collateral went to Genesis. In addition to the legal arguments supporting the fact that DCG did not assume Genesis' liabilities arising from the allegedly wrongful foreclosure of property, it would also be both inequitable and unjust for DCG to be liable for a foreclosure of collateral that it did not receive or benefit from in any shape or form.

~~(f) DCG Parties' Response to the Retained Causes of Action Against the DCG Parties~~

~~The DCG Parties' response to the Retained Causes of Action against the DCG Parties (the "DCG Response") is attached as Exhibit E to this Amended Disclosure Statement. The Debtors dispute the DCG Parties' characterizations of fact and the law contained in the DCG's Response Position. Any and all rights, privileges, defenses and counterclaims of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors are expressly preserved with respect to any of the claims included or statements made herein or discussed in the DCG's Response Position, or any other claims assertable now or in the future by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable.~~

(ii) DCG's Reservation of Rights

Notwithstanding anything herein, DCG reserves all rights, defenses and counterclaims with respect to any and all alleged claims identified herein or in the future by any party and intends to vigorously defend or prosecute against any and all such claims.

(iii) The Impact on Recoveries From the Causes of Action In the Event of the Debtors' Solvency

As a result of rising cryptocurrency prices, it is very possible that the Debtors will be solvent prior to or at the Confirmation Hearing. In the event of the Debtors' solvency, any additional recoveries after payments in full to Holders of Allowed Claims would go directly to equity. Accordingly, DCG would expect that such excess recoveries from a solvent Debtor would flow to DCG, as Holdco's corporate parent and sole shareholder, and will be objecting to the Amended Plan to the extent it contemplates the formation of a litigation trust without DCG's input, as any recoveries from successful Causes of Action will also flow up to DCG.

G. The Committee's Investigation

The Committee, in furtherance of its fiduciary duty to unsecured creditors, has been investigating all prepetition conduct that may give rise to potential claims or causes of action against third parties, including the DCG Entities. Such claims may be a valuable source for improving creditor recoveries. To date, the Committee has received approximately 100,000 documents from the Debtors, DCG, and Gemini, with productions from the Debtors still being made on an ongoing basis.

The Committee's investigations focused on issues identified above that were the subject of the Special Committee's investigation, with a special focus on alter ego and preference claims. The Committee also focused on statements made publicly or to individual investors by DCG concerning the DCG Note, as well as the extent to which communications by the Debtors were directed by DCG.

The Committee's advisors have shared the findings of their investigation with the Committee members on a regular basis to inform the Committee as to the scope and strength of potential litigation claims against the DCG Entities and other third parties. While the Committee's investigation remains ongoing, the Committee believes that certain transactions and transfers with, or directed by, DCG contributed to the Genesis liquidity issues that precipitated the Chapter 11 Cases. Additionally, it is the Committee's position that the Debtors' bankruptcy estates hold significant potential claims and causes of action against the DCG Entities and certain DCG subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and directors. DCG rejects these assertions and intends to vigorously defend against any such claims.

H. Redaction Decision

On April 24, 2023, the Court conducted an evidentiary hearing on the motions by the Debtors and the Committee to redact all personally identifiable information ("PII") for the Debtors' lenders, including both individual and institutional lenders, from publicly-filed documents, including Schedules and Statements. The Debtors and the Committee sought to redact PII of the Debtors' lenders from public filings on the grounds of two alternate arguments based on two separate provisions of the Bankruptcy Code: (i) as confidential commercial information under section 107(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and (ii) based on undue risk of harm under section 107(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, ECF Nos. 14, 67, 137. The Bankruptcy Court agreed that PII of both individual and institutional lenders should be redacted under section 107(b) based on the first argument and issued a memorandum decision on August 4, 2023, ECF No. 581. On September 12, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order granting the motions as set forth in the Bankruptcy Court's decision, ECF No. 694.

I. Cash Cloud Proceedings

Holdco is the lender with respect to (i) an unsecured loan facility in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$100 million to Cash Cloud Inc. ("Cash Cloud", such facility, the "Cash Cloud Facility") and (ii) a secured promissory note in the aggregate principal amount of \$7.5 million, secured by substantially all of the assets of Cash Cloud (such lien, the "Lien"), and such note, the "Cash Cloud Note"). This Cash Cloud Facility was originally between GGC and Cash Cloud pursuant to that certain Master Loan Agreement dated July 27, 2020. On October 29, 2022, GGC assigned to Holdco all of its rights and obligations in and to the Cash Cloud Facility. DCG disputes ~~this transfer~~ the appropriateness of this intercompany transfer and may assert counterclaims against the Debtors that would further reduce creditor recoveries on account of the Cash Cloud Facility.

On February 8, 2023, Cash Cloud filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada (the "Nevada Bankruptcy Court").

(i) Emergency Lien Priming

The Debtors filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court to authorize Holdco to consent to the priming of the Lien by a new superpriority lien to secure Cash Cloud's obligations under a contemplated debtor-in-possession loan facility, in exchange for payment of adequate protection by Cash Cloud to Holdco against any diminution in the value of the collateral securing the Lien. *See* ECF No. 59. The Bankruptcy Court entered an order granting the Debtors authority to consent to the priming of the Lien on February 10, 2023. *See* ECF No. 77. On March 20, 2023, the Nevada Bankruptcy Court entered a final order approving the Cash Cloud debtor-in-possession facility and the adequate protection package. Order, *In re Cash Cloud Inc., dba Coin Cloud*, No. 23-10424 (MKN) (Bankr. D. Nev. Mar. 20, 2023), ECF No. 133.

(ii) Cash Cloud Sale Process

Cash Cloud conducted a sale process of substantially all of its assets. In April, the Nevada Bankruptcy Court approved Cash Cloud's proposed bidding procedures. *See* Order, *In re Cash Cloud Inc., dba Coin Cloud*, No. 23-10424 (MKN) (Bankr. D. Nev. Apr. 27, 2023), ECF No. 483. On June 2, 2023 Cash Cloud held an auction for the sale of substantially all of its assets and announced winning bids on June 5, 2023. *See* Notice of Auction Results Regarding Sale of Substantially All of the Debtors' Assets, *In re Cash Cloud Inc., dba Coin Cloud*, No. 23-10424 (MKN) (Bankr. D. Nev. June 5, 2023), ECF No. 618. Heller Capital, LLC, Genesis Coin, Inc. and Christopher McAlary submitted the winning bids, totaling \$6,350,000.00 for substantially all of Cash Cloud's assets. On August 25, 2023, the Nevada Bankruptcy Court confirmed Cash Cloud's plan of reorganization. *See* Order, *In re Cash Cloud Inc., dba Coin Cloud*, No. 23-10424 (MKN) (Bankr. D. Nev. Aug. 25, 2023), ECF No. 1130.

(iii) Cash Cloud Surcharge Motion

On July 24, 2023, Cash Cloud filed a *Motion for Entry of an Order Authorizing Debtor to Surcharge the Collateral of Genesis Global Holdco, LLC, Enigma Securities Limited, and AVT Nevada, L.P.* (the "Surcharge Motion"). Surcharge Motion, *In re Cash Cloud Inc., dba Coin Cloud*, No. 23-10424 (MKN) (Bankr. D. Nev. July 24, 2023), ECF No. 926. The Surcharge Motion seeks recovery of (i) the warehousing costs associated with the storage and transportation of Holdco's collateral, and (ii) costs and expenses associated with the sale of the collateral securing Holdco's claim. The Debtors filed an objection to the Surcharge Motion on September 1, 2023. An evidentiary hearing on the Surcharge Motion is scheduled for October 16-17, 2023.

J. File Storage Partners Proceedings

GGC is the lender of approximately 176,415 Filecoin to File Storage Partners, LLC ("FSP"), secured by a lien on the equivalent amount of Filecoin (the "FSP Lien"). On June 30, 2023, FSP and its affiliated debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Delaware Bankruptcy Court").

(i) Lien Priming

The Debtors filed the *Motion for Entry of an Order (I) Authorizing the Debtors to Consent to Priming of the Debtors' Liens on Certain Property and (II) Authorizing and Approving Procedures for the Debtors to Consent to the Priming or Release of Liens on Other De Minimis Assets* (the "Lien Priming Procedures Motion"), ECF No. 602. The Lien Priming Procedures Motion requests that the Bankruptcy Court authorize GGC to consent to the priming of the FSP Lien by a new superpriority lien to secure FSP's obligations under a debtor-in-possession loan facility, in exchange for payment of adequate protection by FSP to GGC against any diminution in the value of the collateral securing the FSP Lien. The Lien Priming Procedures Motion also requests the Bankruptcy Court's approval of procedures for the Debtors to consent to the priming or release of liens in other de minimis assets without further authorization from the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court granted the motion on September 15, 2023, ECF No. 707.

On August 3, 2023, the Delaware Bankruptcy Court entered a final order approving the FSP debtor-in-possession facility and the adequate protection package. *See* Final Order, *In re File Storage Partners, LLC*, Case No. 23-10877-CTG (Bankr. D. Del. Aug. 3, 2023), ECF No. 88.

K. Three Arrows Capital (“3AC”) Liquidation Proceedings

On June 27, 2022, 3AC commenced a liquidation proceeding (the “3AC Liquidation Proceeding”) before the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court in the High Court of Justice Virgin Islands (Commercial Division) (the “BVI Court”). Following the commencement of the 3AC Liquidation Proceeding and the appointment of Russell Crumpler and Christopher Farmer as joint liquidators of 3AC (the “Joint Liquidators”), the Joint Liquidators made a request for adequate protection with respect to certain Grayscale Bitcoin Cash Trust Shares, Grayscale Litecoin Trust Shares, Bitcoin, and Ether that the Foreign Representatives asserted may be in the possession of the Debtors. While the Debtors dispute that 3AC has any interest in any property or assets in the Debtors’ possession, on February 22, 2023, the Debtors and the Joint Liquidators entered into a stipulation pursuant to which the Debtors agreed not to transfer or encumber any Grayscale Bitcoin Cash Trust Shares, Grayscale Litecoin Trust Shares, Bitcoin or Ether in their possession without providing 14 calendar days’ prior written notice to the Joint Liquidators, except for certain transactions. *See Stipulation and Agreed Order by and Among the Debtors and the Foreign Representatives of Three Arrows Capital, Ltd. Regarding Certain Disputed Assets*, ECF No. 96 (the “3AC Stipulation”). On March 21, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court so ordered the 3AC Stipulation. On May 22, 2023, 3AC filed proofs of claim against the Debtors in the Chapter 11 Cases. *See* Section VI.N(ii)(b).

L. Recognition of the Chapter 11 Cases in Singapore

Due to the global nature of the Debtors’ business operations, the ability of creditors to seize collateral in foreign jurisdictions, and the possibility that creditors and courts in foreign jurisdictions may not respect the automatic stay, the Debtors conducted an analysis of jurisdictions where it would be sensible to obtain recognition of these Chapter 11 Cases and enforcement of the automatic stay, or to commence parallel proceedings where remedies were then available under local law.

Therefore, the Debtors sought recognition of the Chapter 11 Cases by commencing parallel proceedings in Singapore. The Debtors’ recognition applications were heard before the High Court of the Republic of Singapore (the “Singapore Court”) on July 6, 2023. On July 17, 2023, the Singapore Court granted recognition of the Chapter 11 Case of Holdco as a foreign main proceeding. On July 20, 2023, the Singapore Court granted recognition of the Chapter 11 Case of GGC as a foreign main proceeding. On July 25, 2023, the Singapore Court granted recognition of the Chapter 11 Case of GAP as a foreign non-main proceeding. On August 9, 2023 the Debtors filed a Notice of Recognition Proceedings in Singapore with the Bankruptcy Court. *See* ECF No. 589.

M. Schedules and Statements

On January 27, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court entered the *Order (I) Extending Time to File Schedules of Assets and Liabilities, Schedules of Current Income and Expenditures, Schedules of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases, Statements of Financial Affairs, and Rule 2015.3 Financial Reports*, ECF No. 42, extending the deadline by which the Debtors were required to file their schedules of assets and liabilities and statements of financial affairs (the “Schedules and Statements”) by an additional thirty-five (35) days for a total of forty-nine (49) days after the Petition Date. On March 6, 2023, the Debtors filed a notice that they had agreed with the U.S. Trustee to further extend the deadline to file the Schedules and Statements to March 20, 2023, *see* ECF No. 119.

On March 21, 2023, the Debtors filed their Schedules and Statements. *See* ECF Nos. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147. On June 22, 2023, the Debtors filed an amendment to their statements of financial affairs 4 to correct a clerical error. *See* ECF No. 450.

N. Claims

(i) Bar Date Motion

On March 16, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Debtors' Application for an Order (I) Establishing Bar Dates for Filing Proofs of Claim; (II) Approving Proof of Claim Forms, Bar Date Notices, and Mailing and Publication Procedures; (III) Implementing Uniform Procedures Regarding 503(B)(9) Claims; and (IV) Providing Certain Supplemental Relief*, ECF No. 135 (the "Bar Date Motion"). On April 4, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order (the "Bar Date Order"), ECF No. 200, establishing (i) May 22, 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) as the last date and time for each person or entity to file proofs of claim based on prepetition Claims or on section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code and (ii) July 18, 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) as the last day for governmental units to file proofs of claim in the Debtors' Chapter 11 Cases. Additionally, the Bar Date Order establishes separate Bar Dates for Claims arising from the Debtors' rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases and Claims that the Debtors have amended in the Debtors' Schedules (collectively, the "Bar Dates").

On April 7, 2023, the Debtors mailed a notice of the Bar Dates to the U.S. Trustee, the Committee, and other parties as required by the Bar Date Order. Additionally, in compliance with the Bar Date Order, the Debtors caused a notice to be published in the New York Times and USA Today.

The Bar Date Order authorized and directed Gemini to file a single proof of claim (the "Gemini Master Claim") against the Debtors on behalf of all creditors that loaned assets to the Debtors through the Gemini Earn program with Gemini acting as agent. Additionally, the Bar Date Order authorized and directed the Ad Hoc Group to file a single proof of claim, together with a schedule of amounts asserted by each such member, on or before the general bar date (May 22, 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time)), on account of Claims held by members of the Ad Hoc Group pursuant to relevant prepetition master loan agreements and loan term sheets.

(ii) Claims Reconciliation Process

(a) Claim Objection Procedures

On June 22, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Motion for an Order Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3007 (i) Establishing Claims Objection and Notice Procedures and (ii) Establishing Claim Hearing Procedures*, ECF No. 449 (the "Claims Objection Procedures Motion") seeking to establish certain procedures for objections to Claims, including broader authority to file omnibus objections to Claims than that granted in Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 3007(d). On July 6, 2023 the Bankruptcy Court approved the Claims Objection Procedures Motion, ECF No. 498.

(b) 3AC Claims

On May 22, 2023, 3AC filed proofs of claim nos. 523, 526, and 527 (together, the “Original 3AC Claims”) against Holdco, GGC, and GAP, respectively. In the Original 3AC Claims, the Joint Liquidators represented that these Claims, including avoidance actions, arise from transfers to the Debtors with a value in excess of \$1 billion. On July 19, 2023, the Debtors filed an omnibus objection to each of the Original 3AC Claims, seeking an order disallowing and expunging the Original 3AC Claims because of, *inter alia*, 3AC’s failure to allege sufficient facts to support a finding that the Debtors are legally liable under any cognizable law. *See* ECF No. 530 (the “Original 3AC Objection”). On August 18, 2023, the Joint Liquidators filed amended proofs of claim nos. 981, 982, and 990 (the “Amended 3AC Claims” and together with the Original 3AC Claims, the “3AC Claims”). In response to the Amended Claims, the Debtors requested adjournment *sine die* of the hearing on the Original 3AC Objection that had been scheduled for August 24, 2023, to allow time for the Debtors to review and respond to the Amended 3AC Claims. On September 1, 2023, the Debtors filed a renewed omnibus objection to the 3AC Claims (the “Renewed 3AC Objection”, ECF No. 658), and withdrew the Original 3AC Objection, ECF No. 661. The Renewed 3AC Objection raises defenses to all of the Amended 3AC Claims, including defenses under section 546(e) of the Bankruptcy Code. Also on September 1, 2023, the Debtors filed a scheduling motion to establish a timeline for resolution of the 3AC Claims (the “3AC Scheduling Motion”, ECF No. 659), to which 3AC objected on September 5, 2023. On September 6, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court held a hearing and approved the 3AC Scheduling Motion with certain modifications, and an order was entered on September 12, 2023, ECF No. 695.

Separately, on September 6, 2023, 3AC filed a motion seeking relief from the automatic stay to pursue the 3AC Claims in the BVI or, in the alternative, in 3AC’s chapter 15 proceeding in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of New York before Judge Glenn (the “Lift Stay Motion”), ECF No. 678. On September 19, 2023, the Debtors filed their objection to the Lift Stay Motion (the “Lift Stay Objection”), ECF No. 720. On September 22, 2023, 3AC filed a reply to the Lift Stay Objection. *See* ECF No. 730. A hearing on the Lift Stay Motion was scheduled for October 24, 2023. *See* ECF No. 747. In the meantime, the Parties engaged in fact discovery on the merits of the 3AC Claims.

On September 28, 2023, 3AC filed a motion requesting consultation between the Bankruptcy Court, the BVI Court, and other courts presiding over bankruptcy cases in which 3AC asserts preference claims, including the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey presiding over the chapter 11 cases of BlockFi Inc. and its debtor affiliates, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware presiding over the chapter 11 cases of FTX Trading Ltd. and its debtor affiliates, and the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York presiding over the chapter 11 cases of Celsius Network LLC and its debtor affiliates, in order to establish procedures to adjudicate the asserted common issues of fact and law raised by the 3AC Claims in a centralized forum, ECF No. 754. On October 9, 2023, the Debtors filed a letter objecting to 3AC’s coordination motion in BlockFi Inc.’s chapter 11 cases, Case No. 22-19361 (Bankr. D. N.J.), ECF No. 1692, and on October 11, 2023, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey denied 3AC’s coordination motion, ECF No. 1717. Following the Debtors’ objection to this motion, *see* ECF No. 805, on October 17, 2023, 3AC withdrew the motion.

As of the date hereof, the Debtors, DCG and 3AC have reached an agreement in principle that would resolve the 3AC Claims and the Lift Stay Motion. Accordingly, the hearing on the Lift Stay Motion has been adjourned as the parties work on definitive documentation on a such settlement.

(c) Gemini Lender Master Proof of Claim

On May 22, 2023, Gemini asserted a \$1.122 billion claim (the “Gemini Master Claim”) against each of GGC, GGH, and GAP based on the Gemini Borrowings. The Debtors believe that the claims are duplicative and that a significant number of individuals have filed claims that are covered by, and therefore also duplicative of, the Gemini Master Claim. In its annex to the Gemini Master Claim, Gemini states that its claims are secured to the extent of certain collateral pursuant to a security agreement between GGC and Gemini and any subsequent amendments thereto. Whether the Gemini Master Claim is secured is subject to dispute.

More specifically as stated above, GGC pledged 30,905,782 shares of GBTC to Gemini pursuant to the security agreement, on which Gemini purported to foreclose on November 16, 2022. The Debtors dispute whether a

foreclosure of the GBTC shares occurred and, if a foreclosure were found to have occurred, whether Gemini's foreclosure satisfies applicable law, including whether such sale was completed in a commercially reasonable manner and in accordance with the notice requirements set forth in the Uniform Commercial Code. Specifically, there is no evidence that Gemini acted as purchaser in the foreclosure sale of the GBTC shares. If it had done so, one would have expected it to distribute the purchase price to the Gemini Lenders in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code's requirements for distributions of proceeds or alternatively to have provided the GBTC shares to the Gemini Lenders or distributed the cash from purchasing the collateral to the Gemini Lenders. In addition, the Debtors did not receive any notice of the purported foreclosure sale, and the Debtors do not believe the shares were marketed publicly or privately; rather, the GBTC shares were transferred to an affiliate of Gemini, who continues to hold the GBTC shares. In addition, Gemini claims to have an interest in approximately 31,180,804 GBTC Shares which were never pledged or transferred to Gemini. The Debtors dispute that Gemini has any interest in such GBTC shares.

(d) DCG Proofs of Claim

On May 22, 2023, DCG filed proofs of claim nos. 464, 487, 511 against Holdco, GGC and GAP preserving its rights in connection with, among other things, the DCG Loans and the DCGI Loans.

The Debtors vigorously reject the assertions made in DCG's proofs of claim and intend to file objections to the claims.

(e) FTX Proofs of Claim

On May 22, 2023, FTX Trading Ltd. filed Claim No. 415 against Holdco, Claim No. 419 against GAP, and Claim No. 426 against GGC; Alameda Research LLC filed Claim No. 422 against Holdco, Claim No. 420 against GAP, and Claim No. 513 against GGC; Alameda Research Ltd. filed Claim No. 512 against Holdco, Claim No. 457 against GAP, and Claim No. 508 against GGC; West Realm Shires Inc. filed Claim No. 516 against Holdco, Claim No. 463 against GAP, and Claim No. 438 against GGC; West Realm Shires Services Inc. filed Claim No. 465 against Holdco, Claim No. 432 against GAP, and Claim No. 515 against GGC (the proofs of claim collectively, the "FTX Proofs of Claim"). The FTX Proofs of Claim collectively assert claims totaling \$3,876,473,714, comprising (i) \$1,819,183,169 in loan repayments allegedly made by Alameda to GGC pursuant to the MLAs between the FTX Preference Period (defined below); (ii) \$272,690,086 of collateral allegedly pledged by Alameda to GGC pursuant to the MLAs during the FTX Preference Period; (iii) \$143,615,599 of collateral allegedly pledged by Alameda to GGC pursuant to the MLAs prior to the FTX Preference Period; and (iv) \$1,640,984,160 of assets allegedly withdrawn by the Debtors from the FTX.com exchange between the FTX Preference Period (defined below).

On October 6, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court issued a decision approving the Debtors entry into a settlement agreement with FTX Trading Ltd. and its affiliates resolving the FTX Proofs of Claim, *see* ECF No. 781, and on October 17, 2023 entered an order approving the settlement. *See* ECF No. 806. Further discussion on the resolution of the FTX Proofs of Claim and the FTX Settlement Agreement (defined below) is described in Section XI.T(ii).

(f) Governmental Claims

Pursuant to the Bar Date Motion, the Bankruptcy Court established July 18, 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) as the last day for governmental units to file proofs of claim in the Chapter 11 Cases. As of July 18, 2023, twelve governmental units filed twenty-seven proofs of claim against the Debtors totaling approximately \$32.9 billion. To the extent such claims seek payment of fines or penalties or seek restitution and are not compensation for actual pecuniary loss suffered by the holder of such claims and fall within the scope of section 726(a)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code, made applicable to chapter 11 cases by section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, such claims shall be classified as Government Penalty Claims and will be subordinated to General Unsecured Claims.

O. Sale Process and Wind Down of Non-Debtor Subsidiaries

Beginning on March 31, 2023, the Debtors commenced a sales process to market the assets of the Debtors as well as certain non-Debtor assets (including GGT) (collectively, the "Assets"). On March 16, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Debtors' Motion Seeking Entry of an Order (I) Approving the Bidding Procedures and Related Deadlines*,

(II) *Scheduling Hearings and Objection Deadline with Respect to the Debtors' Sale*, and (III) *Granting Related Relief*, ECF No. 133 (the "Bidding Procedures Motion"). The Bidding Procedures Motion was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on March 30, 2023, ECF No. 191 (the "Bidding Procedures Order").

As set forth in the Bidding Procedures (as defined in the Bidding Procedures Motion), and as contemplated by the Restructuring Term Sheet, the purpose of the sales process was to maximize the value of any disposition of the Assets – whether through a sale, wind-down, or reorganization. During the sales process, the Debtors marketed the Assets for sale both individually and as a package in combination with any other subset of Assets. The Bidding Procedures Order made clear that the sale of GGT, or any other Asset that is not directly or indirectly owned by the Debtors, required DCG's consent. The sale of any direct or indirect Asset of the Debtors was overseen by the Special Committee.

The Bidding Procedures (as defined in the Bidding Procedures Motion) established a process for solicitation, receipt, and evaluation of bids on an efficient timeline for equity in, or assets of, the Debtors and certain of their non-Debtor subsidiaries (the "GGH Assets"), as well as non-Debtor affiliate GGT (together with the GGH Assets, the "Assets"). The Debtors envisioned that GGT and GGCI, the legal entities housing the Companies' spot and derivatives trading activities respectively, together with GGM, which had applied for registration as a Swap Dealer with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), would be sold or recapitalized in a potential sale transaction. As further described herein, GGT holds several existing licenses which supported the Company's trading business and GGCI and GGM had applied for several others, with the BVI Financial Service Commission and the Bermuda Monetary Authority, respectively, to carry out spot and derivatives trading activities. GGT has a virtual currency BitLicense issued by the NYDFS and is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and FINRA.

The Debtors determined, in their business judgment and in consultation with the Required Consenting GGC Creditors (as defined in the Bidding Procedures Motion), the Committee, and the Ad Hoc Group (collectively, the "Consultation Parties") and with the consent of DCG, as it relates to GGT, that the Bidding Procedures represented the best path forward to effectuate an efficient sale process that would maximize recoveries to creditors. The Bidding Procedures and Sale Schedule (as defined in the Bidding Procedures Motion) allowed potential bidders adequate time to review the data room and submit bids, and provided adequate time for the Debtors, in consultation with the Consulting Parties and the consent of DCG, as it relates to GGT, to evaluate the bids, hold an Auction, if needed, and seek Bankruptcy Court approval of the sale pursuant to a chapter 11 plan.

The Bidding Procedures set forth the following Sale Schedule, which was amended by the *Notice of Amended Sale Schedule*, ECF No. 295 and further amended by the *Notice of Second Amended Sale Schedule*, ECF No. 439, the *Notice of Third Amended Sale Schedule*, ECF No. 456, the *Notice of Fourth Amended Sale Schedule*, ECF No. 502, the *Notice of Fifth Amended Sale Schedule*, ECF No. 515, and the *Notice of Sixth Amended Sale Schedule*, ECF No. 566 in consultation with the Consultation Parties and consent of DCG, as it relates to GGT:

Action	Description	Deadline
Bidding Procedures Hearing	The hearing before the Bankruptcy Court to consider the Bidding Procedures Motion	March 30, 2023
Indications of Interest Deadline	The deadline by which all indications of interest must be actually received	May 19, 2023
Stalking Horse Designation Deadline	The deadline to designate one or more Qualified Bidders as the Stalking Horse Bidder(s), if any	July 25, 2023
Bid Deadline	The deadline by which all binding Bids must be actually received pursuant to the Bidding Procedures	July 26, 2023
Auction	The date and time of the Auction, if one is needed, which will be held at the offices of Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, One Liberty Plaza, 38th Floor, New York, NY 10006 and/or via Zoom	August 16, 2023
Deadline to file the Designation of	The deadline to file a notice designating the Successful Bid and Successful Bidder, as well as the Back-up Bid	One business day following the conclusion of the Auction

Successful Bid	and Back-up Bidder	
Sale Objection Deadline	The deadline by which objections to the entry of an order by the Bankruptcy Court approving the Sale must be filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served so as to be actually received by the appropriate notice parties (the “ <u>Sale Objection Deadline</u> ”)	To be determined
Sale Hearing (subject to the Bankruptcy Court’s availability)	The Sale will be implemented under the Plan and shall be approved at the Confirmation Hearing	To be determined

The Debtors officially launched the sale process on March 31, 2023. The deadline to receive initial indications of interest was May 19, 2023. The Debtors received multiple indications of interest and engaged in a diligence process with potential bidders to respond to questions and provide information about the Assets. In light of ongoing diligence with bidders after the initial deadlines, the Debtors extended the sale deadlines. The final binding bid deadline was July 26, 2023.

Over the course of the sales process, (i) 149 parties were contacted, (ii) 30 parties executed a nondisclosure agreement, (iii) eight indications of interest were received, and (iv) one party was selected as lead bidder. The lead bidder submitted an offer to purchase 100% of the equity of non-Debtor subsidiaries Genesis Global Markets Limited (“GGML”) and GGCI, as well as certain assets of non-Debtor GGT needed for the operation of GGML and GGCI. The value of the offer received, however, did not represent a meaningful premium over the book value of the assets, with a modest sale premium, which, even when combined with potential estate cost savings in the event the transaction could be successfully and expeditiously consummated, of approximately \$10 million. By the terms of the Bidding Procedures, the Debtors were required to review every bid received, and in consultation with the Committee, (i) determine which bids were “Qualified Bids” and (ii) evaluate the Qualified Bids to determine which bid presented the highest and otherwise best offer for the Assets. Qualified Bid because Ultimately, no actionable bid for GGT or its other assets that was acceptable to DCG emerged. Nor did any actionable bid with respect to any other Assets that was acceptable to the Debtors emerge.

To limit the costs that would be incurred by GGML and GGCI from protracted negotiations with an uncertain outcome, whose employees remained at those entities in part to support the sales process, the Debtors conditioned further negotiations with the lead bidder meeting certain deal milestones on a specified timeline. The Committee was notified and agreed with this approach.

Because of a lack of progress in reaching certain deal milestones with the lead bidder, as well as a divergence of views between the parties related to regulatory risks and approvals, among other open points, the Debtors determined that the sale would not be able to be executed in a timely fashion, if at all. Given the small size of the sale premium and the high likelihood that the incremental operating expense spend for each month the sales process continued would exceed \$1 million, the Debtors decided that commencing an immediate winding down of GGML and GGCI, whereby liquid assets would be transferred to the Debtors as soon as practicable, would be more likely to maximize the value of the Assets and would be more beneficial for creditors than continuing the sale process.

In addition to removing an ongoing operating expense, the cessation of the sales process allows tens of millions of dollars’ worth of cash and digital assets to be released back to the Debtors via settlement of intercompany obligations. To the extent that GGML and GGCI were to continue operating, either to further an ultimate sale or a reorganization, the release of those assets to the Debtors would be in question as such assets would be needed to capitalize the business from both an operational and regulatory perspective.

By winding down and liquidating their existing Assets, the Debtors are expected to unlock the value of the assets of GGML and GGCI for the benefit of creditors of GGH and/or GGC. Liquid assets at GGML and GGCI are in the process of being transferred to the Debtors, with some of those assets already having been transferred through intercompany settlements. Such wind-down ultimately benefits GGH and will likely flow down to creditors of GGC. The Debtors estimate that they stand to recover approximately \$63 million from GGCI and \$69 million from GGML.

There is currently no plan to relaunch the Genesis platform. DCG is not a transferee of any GGCI or GGML assets and is not expected to benefit from the liquidation of such entities.

Additionally, once it became clear there was no acceptable bid for GGT resulting from the sale process, DCG determined that it would proceed with winding down that entity. Although it is an affiliate of the Debtors, GGT is not a subsidiary of any of the Debtors. Accordingly, Genesis creditors are not affected by the winding down of GGT or the related disposition of its assets and/or liabilities. However, DCG has agreed to transfer any net proceeds from the GGT wind-down to GGC to fund the repayment of the obligations owed from DCG to GGC.

P. Settlement with Digital Currency Group, Inc.

(i) Mediation with DCG and Key Stakeholders

After unsuccessful attempts at reaching a resolution of certain issues involving potential claims against DCG, on April 24, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Motion for Appointment of a Mediator*, ECF No. 252. On May 1, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court entered the *Order Appointing Mediator*, ECF No. 279 (the “Mediation Order”), which provided for the Debtors, DCG, the Committee, the Ad Hoc Group, and Gemini (collectively, the “Mediation Parties”) to engage in mediation through May 31, 2023, which could be extended by agreement among the Mediation Parties. The Mediation Parties, along with their respective counsel, selected Randall J. Newsome, a former bankruptcy judge in the Northern District of California, as their mediator.

Initial mediation sessions were held on May 4 and May 5, 2023 with the Mediation Parties and their respective counsel and financial advisors. On May 31, 2023, the Mediation Parties agreed to extend the mediation period through and including June 16, 2023, which was subsequently extended with consent from the Mediation Parties through July 10, 2023. *See* ECF Nos. 436, 445, 453, 473, 480. On July 13, 2023, the Debtors requested that the Bankruptcy Court extend the mediation period over the objection of Gemini. The Bankruptcy Court granted the request, extending the mediation period through July 27, 2023. *See* ECF No. 517. On August 4, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court extended the mediation period through August 16, 2023. *See* ECF No. 580. On August 16 and August 17, 2023, mediation sessions were held with the Mediation Parties and their respective counsel and financial advisors. The mediation period was then subsequently extended with consent from the Mediation Parties through August 23, 2023. *See* ECF Nos. 599, 600. On August 29, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Notice of Mediation Termination*, ECF No. 625, announcing that the mediation terminated on August 23, 2023 and resulted in a deal in principle (the “Agreement in Principle”) among the Debtors, the Committee, and DCG, subject to definitive documentation and continued negotiation over the terms and conditions of an amended chapter 11 plan that was annexed as an exhibit thereto. The Agreement in Principle was reliant on an agreement on the terms of a chapter 11 plan between the Debtors and the Committee.

Main components of the Agreement in Principle included:

- An approximately \$328.8 million first-lien facility with a 2-year maturity (based on market prices as of 8/15/23) and interest rates varying between 6 and 10 percent depending on whether the loans issued thereunder are issued in proportional denomination between USD or cryptocurrency;
- An \$830.0 million second-lien facility with a 7-year maturity and a 6% percent interest rate on both USD- and cryptocurrency-denominated loans;
- [Anticipated recoveries on account of these transactions that would provide, based on the Debtors' estimates, unsecured creditors a 70-90% recovery with a meaningful portion of the recovery from digital currencies, and Gemini Earn users were estimated to recover approximately 95-110% of their claims as of September 13, 2023. As of October 24, 2023, with the rise in the price of digital assets, the Agreement in Principle would provide a 83-106% recovery to unsecured creditors, and a 101-137%](#)

recovery to Gemini Earn users. These recoveries are significantly more than the projected recoveries for creditors under the Debtors' Amended Plan:

	<u>Debtors' Amended Plan</u>	<u>The Agreement in Principle</u>
<u>Projected Recovery for Holders of Allowed Claims</u>	<u>61 - 77%</u>	<u>83 - 106%</u>
<u>Projected Recovery for Gemini Earn Users</u>	<u>61 - 77%</u>	<u>101 - 137%</u>

- a distribution model to be agreed in definitive documentation, but which would include the following principles:
 - Distributions would be in kind to the extent possible;
 - Creditors would be able to elect to receive an early payment exceeding their pro rata initial distribution, in full satisfaction of their claims;
 - The early payment option would provide recoveries of about 60-62.5% of total claims and would be paid in U.S. Dollars;
 - The Debtors would make an initial distribution that would provide about 30-40% recoveries (which is subject to change for market values, a disputed claims reserve and restructuring or wind-down costs) consisting of all cash and coin on hand except certain reserve amounts and the early-pay distribution;
 - After the initial distribution, creditors would receive proceeds of designated longer-term assets on future distribution dates as assets are monetized or received; and
 - The estate would seek to match assets with claims to maximize in-kind recoveries.

(ii) *Partial Repayment Agreement*

In accordance with the Agreement in Principle, on September 12, 2023, the Debtors, DCG and DCGI entered into that certain *Partial Repayment Agreement* dated September 12, 2023 (the "Partial Repayment Agreement") which provides for a limited forbearance by GGC in respect of the DCG Parties' obligations to GGC that are the subject of the Turnover Actions filed against the DCG Parties. A copy of the Partial Repayment Agreement is attached as Exhibit A to the Notice of Stay filed in the Turnover Actions. See Section VI.T(iii).

In exchange for such forbearance, each of DCG and DCGI agreed to make three installment payments of \$75 million (payable every 45 or 47 days) and a fourth installment payment of \$50 million (payable 45 days after the third installment payment), with the full \$275 million payable upon the occurrence of the Effective Date, if not already paid by such date. Seventy-eight percent of the installment payments will be paid in US Dollars, while the remaining 22% will be in BTC. The DCG Parties also agreed to pay a forbearance fee equal to 0.375% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the GGC-DCG Loans and the BTC Loan which shall be credited towards the USD portion of the final installment payment. While GGC and the DCG Parties reserved all their rights with respect to the payment of Late Fees (or default interest) under the GGC-DCG Loans (and the Partial Repayment Agreement does not require DCG to make any payments in respect thereof during the forbearance period), DCG and DCGI are required to pay Loan Fees (or interest) under all loan obligations and Late Fees (or default interest) under the BTC Loan.

DCG and DCGI also agreed to be bound by certain restrictions for the term of the forbearance period, including on the incurrence of debt, the payment of dividends, the sale of assets, and the use of proceeds from the

sale of designated assets. However, the negative covenants provided for in the Partial Repayment Agreement shall survive termination of the forbearance in the event that DCG or DCGI breaches any of its payment obligations under the Partial Repayment Agreement. In the event that GGC, in consultation with its legal and financial advisors, determines that the termination of the Partial Repayment Agreement is appropriate, necessary, or consistent with the exercise of its fiduciary duties, GGC is entitled to terminate the agreement after the forbearance period for which DCG and DCGI have already made installment payments to GGC expires in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

On September 13, 2023, GGC received, pursuant to the terms of the Partial Repayment Agreement, the following payments or transfers from the applicable DCG Party: (i) a forbearance fee in the amount of \$2,315,937.92, (ii) a payment of \$58,500,000 on account of outstanding principal in respect of the DCG Loans, (iii) a transfer of 639.54616543 BTC on account of outstanding principal in respect of the June 22 Loan and (iv) a transfer of 70.43849944 BTC on account of Late Fees accrued under the June 22 Loan as of August 31, 2023.

On October 3, 2023, GGC received, prior to the applicable Payment Date under the Partial Repayment Agreement, the following payments or transfers from the applicable DCG Party: (i) two payments totaling \$58,500,000 on account of outstanding principal in respect of the DCG Loans and (ii) a transfer of 599.91212208 BTC on account of outstanding principal in respect of the June 22 Loan.

On October, 20, 2023, GGC received prior to the applicable Payment Date under the Partial Repayment Agreement, the following payments or transfers from the applicable DCG Party: (i) one payments in the amount of \$58,500,000 on account of outstanding principal in respect of the DCG Loans and (ii) a transfer of 599.91212208 BTC on account of outstanding principal in respect of the June 22 Loan.

As of the date hereof, DCG or DCGI have paid or transferred a total of approximately \$227.3 million pursuant to the Partial Repayment Agreement, plus approximately \$4.5 million in Loan Fees and \$460,000 in Late Fees each month (for a total of approximately \$10 million in Loan Fees and \$2.3 million in Late Fees during the term of the Partial Repayment Agreement).

Q. Employee Matters

On May 15, 2023, the Debtors filed a *Motion to Authorize Genesis Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. to Pay Certain Employee Severance Obligations*, ECF No. 312. The Debtors asked for authorization to pay severance to four employees totaling approximately \$21,850.62 USD. On June 21, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court granted the motion. See ECF No. 442.

On August 16, 2023, the Debtors filed a *Motion for an Order Authorizing Holdco to Enter into Payroll Contract, Incur Obligations Related to Employee Transfer and Granting Related Relief*, ECF No. 601. The Debtors requested authorization for Holdco to enter into a payroll contract and transfer employees from GGT to Holdco to prepare for the possible sale or wind down of GGT. The Bankruptcy Court granted the motion on September 15, 2023, ECF No. 706.

R. Director & Officer Insurance

On March 27, 2023, Soichiro “Michael” Moro, a former Genesis director, filed a *Motion for Relief from Stay*, ECF No. 165, to allow him to enforce his rights and demand and receive proceeds payable under the Debtors’ D&O Insurance Policy. The policies at issue cover claims made both by the Debtors and their directors and officers. The Committee objected to the motion, and while the Debtors refrained from objecting to the motion, they filed a response requesting that, should the Bankruptcy Court grant the motion, it lift the stay to permit all covered directors and officers to file claims under the insurance policies. On May 9, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order granting the motion and ordering that, to the extent applicable, the automatic stay is modified to the extent necessary to allow any of the Debtors’ current and former directors and officers insured under the policies to enforce their rights and demand and receive proceeds payable under the D&O Insurance Policy to the extent of their coverage thereunder, incorporating the Debtors’ request. See ECF No. 300. The order did not constitute a finding that the proceeds of the D&O Insurance Policies are or are not property of the Debtors’ estates, and the Bankruptcy Court made no finding as to the applicability of the automatic stay to the proceeds of the D&O Insurance Policy.

On May 15, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Debtors to (I) Extend the Coverage Period of Certain Insurance Policies and (II) Granting Related Relief*, ECF No. 311 (the "Insurance Extension Motion") seeking authorization, to the extent required, to extend their directors and officers liability insurance policies by a period of six months to December 28, 2023. The requested relief would enable the Debtors and covered directors and officers, whether former or incumbent, who are currently navigating multiple actions and investigations, to continue discharging their duties without fear that they will not have insurance coverage. On June 21, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Insurance Extension Motion, ECF No. 442. While provisional coverage disbursements under the policies have been made, the insurers continue to consult with their counsel as to their obligation to cover claims made under the policies. The Debtors may wish to seek the Bankruptcy Court's authorization for a further extension of its liability insurance policies for the benefit of the Debtors and covered directors and officers prior to expiration of such policies on December 28, 2023.

S. Motions to Extend Exclusivity

On May 19, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Motion for Entry of an Order Extending the Debtors' Exclusive Periods in Which to File a Chapter 11 Plan and Solicit Acceptances Thereof and Granting Related Relief*, ECF No. 329 (the "First Exclusivity Motion"), to extend their exclusive periods to file a chapter 11 plan and obtain acceptances thereof by 100 days (to August 27, 2023 and October 3, 2023, respectively). The Debtors, the Committee, and the Ad Hoc Group subsequently agreed to a reduced 75-day extension of the exclusive periods. On June 21, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court entered the order extending the Debtors' exclusive period to file a chapter 11 plan through and including August 27, 2023 and to solicit acceptances thereof through and including October 26, 2023, ECF No. 444.

On August 2, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Second Motion for Entry of an Order Extending the Debtors' Exclusive Periods in Which to File a Chapter 11 Plan and Solicit Acceptances Thereof and Granting Related Relief*, ECF No. 574 (the "Second Exclusivity Motion") to extend their exclusive periods to file a chapter 11 plan and obtain acceptances thereof to October 2, 2023 and November 30, 2023, respectively. The Committee filed a statement and reservation of rights in support of the Second Exclusivity Motion. See ECF No. 654. The Ad Hoc Group, Gemini, and the Brown Rudnick Group all filed objections to the Second Exclusivity Motion. See ECF Nos. 633, 634 and 635.

On September 15, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Second Exclusivity Motion. See ECF No. 705. The Bankruptcy Court extended the Debtors' exclusive period to file a chapter 11 plan through and including October 6, 2023 and to solicit acceptances thereof through and including October 31, 2023.

On October 6, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Third Motion for Entry of an Order Extending the Debtors' Exclusive Periods in Which to File a Chapter 11 Plan and Solicit Acceptances Thereof and Granting Related Relief*, ECF No. 785 (the "Third Exclusivity Motion"). The Ad Hoc Group, Gemini and the Brown Rudnick Group all filed objections to the Third Exclusivity Motion. See ECF Nos. 813, 815. At a hearing on the Third Exclusivity Motion on October 24, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court extended the Debtors' exclusive period to file a chapter 11 plan through and including November 7, 2023 and to solicit acceptances thereof through and including December 7, 2023.

T. Litigation Matters

(i) Certain Non-Bankruptcy Litigation Matters

The Debtors are party to certain lawsuits and proceedings. The Debtors cannot predict with certainty the outcome of these lawsuits or proceedings. Upon the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases, the automatic stay acts as a pause with respect to the commencement or continuation of litigation by private plaintiffs against the Debtors. The filing of the Chapter 11 Cases likewise generally stays any legal proceedings commenced to obtain possession of, or to exercise control over, the property of the Debtors' bankruptcy estate. Pursuant to section 362(b)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code, however, the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases does not operate as a stay of any action or proceeding by a governmental unit seeking to enforce such unit's police or regulatory power.

A list of certain non-bankruptcy litigation matters follows. The outcome of the below matters is uncertain and unpredictable.

(a) SEC v. Genesis Global Capital, LLC¹¹

On January 12, 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against GGC and Gemini, (the “SEC Action”). The SEC alleges that GGC and Gemini offered and sold securities through the Gemini Earn program without a valid registration statement filed or in effect with the SEC, in violation of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act of 1933. On May 26, 2023, GGC and Gemini filed motions to dismiss, which are fully briefed as of August 18, 2023.

(b) Levin v. Genesis Global Capital, LLC¹²

On January 21, 2023 Woodrow Levin filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division against GGC. Levin alleged that he lent digital assets to GGC, and that his digital assets have not been returned to him despite due demand. Levin asserted claims for breach of contract and conversion. On February 9, 2023, the court, after being made aware of GGC’s bankruptcy petition, *sua sponte* dismissed the action without prejudice.

(c) GGC International Limited v. Roger Ver¹³

On March 28, 2023 GGCI filed a complaint against Roger Ver in the Supreme Court of New York. GGCI alleged that Ver paid to settle cryptocurrency options agreements under which Ver owed GGCI roughly \$110 million, minus amounts owed by GGCI to Ver for a total amount of \$20,869,788 owed to GGCI. Ver filed an answer on May 9, 2023 with counterclaims. On June 14, 2023 GGCI filed a motion to dismiss the counterclaims filed by Ver. Ver filed an amended answer with additional counterclaims on July 31, 2023, and GGCI filed a motion to dismiss the amended counterclaims on August 21, 2023. Oral argument in this litigation will proceed on November 8, 2023.

(d) Gemini Earn Arbitration Proceedings

There are also a number of private arbitration proceedings filed against various Debtor entities related to the Gemini Earn Program. These arbitration proceedings are stayed in light of the bankruptcy proceedings.

(ii) FTX Preference Litigation

On May 3, 2023, FTX Trading Ltd. and its affiliated debtors, including Alameda Research, Ltd. (referred to herein as the FTX Entities), filed a *Motion for Relief from Stay*, ECF No. 289 (the “Lift Stay Motion”) requesting the Debtors’ automatic stay be lifted in order for the FTX Entities to bring preference actions against Debtor GGC in connection with approximately \$3.673 billion in alleged transfers made to the Debtors in the 90 days before the FTX Entities’ chapter 11 petition date of November 11, 2023 (the “FTX Preference Period”). Specifically, the FTX Entities sought to bring preference actions with respect to (i) the alleged repayment of loans to GGC by Alameda in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.8 billion; (ii) the alleged pledge of collateral by Alameda to GGC in the aggregate amount of approximately \$273 million; and (iii) the alleged withdrawal of assets from the FTX.com exchange in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.6 billion in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the

¹¹ Complaint, *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Genesis Global Capital, LLC*, No. 23-CV-00287 (ER) (S.D.N.Y. 2023), ECF No. 1.

¹² Amended Complaint, *Levin v. Genesis Global Capital, LLC*, No. 22-CV-07249 (N.D. Ill. 2023), ECF No. 7.

¹³ Pl. Complaint, March 28, 2023, NYSCEF Doc. No. 9. Case No. 650439/2023.

District of Delaware, where FTX's bankruptcy case is pending. In the Lift Stay Motion, FTX also alleged claims against non-Debtor GGCI.

On June 8, 2023, the Debtors filed an objection to the Lift Stay Motion. *See* ECF No. 405. Both the Committee and the Ad Hoc Group filed joinders to the objection. *See* ECF Nos. 407, 412. In the Lift Stay Motion objection, the Debtors explained that the FTX Entities sought to litigate claims that are central to these Chapter 11 Cases in a different forum and on an uncertain timeline that threatens the Debtors' timeline for confirming the Amended Plan. On this basis, the Debtors do not believe that there is cause to modify the automatic stay. The FTX Entities filed a response to the objection on June 13, 2023, ECF No. 428. The Bankruptcy Court heard the Lift Stay Motion on June 15, 2023 and adjourned the matter to July 6, 2023 with a direction to the parties to meet and confer.

On June 1, 2023, the Debtors filed a *Motion to Establish Procedures and a Schedule for Estimating the Amount of the FTX Entities' Claims Against the Debtors Under Bankruptcy Code Sections 105(a) and 502(c) and Bankruptcy Rule 3018*, ECF No. 373 (the "Estimation Motion") requesting that the Claims asserted by FTX/Alameda be estimated for purposes of voting, allowance, and distribution at \$0.00. Given the magnitude of the asserted FTX Entities' Claims, which the Debtors disputed, estimation for the purposes of voting, allowance, and distribution is needed in order to avoid undue delay in the timing and amount of creditor distributions, and to ensure the timely confirmation of the Amended Plan.

Because the fixing of the amounts of the FTX Entities' Claims through the traditional litigation process would cause undue delay to the administration of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors proposed an expedited timeline for the estimation process.

The FTX Entities filed an objection to the Estimation Motion on June 8, 2023, ECF No. 406. The Debtors filed a reply to the objection on June 13, 2023, ECF No. 430. The Bankruptcy Court heard the Estimation Motion on June 15, 2023 and adjourned the matter to July 6, 2023 with a direction to the parties to meet and confer to help clarify the areas of disagreement between the parties. After engaging in limited discovery pursuant to the Court's directive, the Bankruptcy Court heard the Estimation Motion on July 6, 2023 and again adjourned the Estimation Motion to July 20, 2023 to allow the parties to further narrow the issues in dispute and with a direction to continue with discovery along the schedule proposed by the Debtors. After further information exchange and several meet and confers between the parties, on July 20, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court again adjourned the Estimation Motion and scheduled a status conference for early August regarding the parties' open issues and proposed estimation schedule.

On July 27, 2023 the Debtors filed a letter with the Bankruptcy Court announcing that they had reached a deal in principle with the FTX Entities. On August 17, 2023 the Debtors filed the *Motion Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019(a) for Entry of an Order Approving Settlement Agreement with FTX Entities* seeking the Bankruptcy Court's approval to effectuate a settlement agreement with the FTX Entities (the "FTX Settlement Agreement"). *See* ECF No. 603. The FTX Settlement Agreement provides for a resolution, on a global basis, of all claims asserted or held by the FTX Entities against the Genesis Entities. In summary, the FTX Settlement Agreement provides that (a) Alameda Research Ltd. shall receive an allowed general unsecured claim against GGC in the amount of \$175,000,000 (the "Allowed Alameda Claim"); (b) the Allowed Alameda Claim shall be entitled to receive pro rata distributions with all other allowed general unsecured claims pursuant to the Amended Plan and shall be entitled to all treatment afforded to allowed general unsecured claims in its respective class under the Amended Plan, subject to the terms of the FTX Settlement Agreement; (c) the FTX Entities and the Genesis Entities shall not object to any chapter 11 plan in the other parties' chapter 11 cases that is not inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the FTX Settlement Agreement; and (d) the FTX Entities and the Genesis Debtors shall withdraw with prejudice (i) the Lift Stay Motion and the Estimation Motion, respectively, and (ii) the FTX Proofs of Claim.

The Committee filed a statement and reservation of rights regarding the FTX Settlement Agreement. *See* ECF No. 671. The Ad Hoc Group, Gemini, and the Brown Rudnick Group all filed objections to the FTX Settlement Agreement. *See* ECF Nos. 648, 650, 651, and 652. On September 6, 2023 the Bankruptcy Court held a status conference on the FTX Settlement Agreement. On September 18, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court held an evidentiary hearing on the FTX Settlement Agreement. On September 6, 2023, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware issued an order approving the FTX Settlement Agreement for the FTX Entities pending approval by the Genesis Bankruptcy Court.

On October 6, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court issued a memorandum decision discussing the basis for its approval of the FTX Settlement Agreement. *See* ECF No. 781. On October 17, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving the FTX Settlement Agreement. *See* ECF No. 806.

(iii) DCG Turnover Action

On May 12, 2023, the Debtors delivered a notice of default for DCG and DCGI's non-payment of approximately \$627 million in loans that were due on May 9, 10 and 11, 2023. On May 19, 2023, the Debtors received a forbearance proposal from DCG related to its nonpayment of such loans.

While the Debtors had been in the process of negotiating a forbearance and partial payment agreement at the time, on September 6, 2023 the Debtors commenced two adversary proceedings against DCG (the "DCG Turnover Action") and against DCGI (the "DCGI Turnover Action") for turnover of property of the estate of GGC under section 542 of the Bankruptcy Code (the "Turnover Actions"). *See* Complaint, *Genesis Global Capital, LLC v. Digital Currency Group, Inc.*, Adv. Pro. 23-01168 (SHL) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Sept. 6, 2023) ("DCG AP"), ECF No. 1; Complaint, *Genesis Global Capital, LLC v. DCG International Investments*, Adv. Pro. 23-01169 (SHL) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Sept. 6, 2023) ("DCGI AP"), ECF No. 1. The DCG Turnover Action seeks to recover undisputed amounts of money DCG owes in connection with loans that matured on May 9, 10, and 11, 2023. The DCGI Turnover Action pertains to digital assets owed to GGC by DCGI in connection with a loan that matured on May 11, 2023. *See* Section IV.C. The parties continued to discuss a potential settlement of various claims that would, if consummated, include the claims asserted in the Turnover Action. A pre-trial conference has been scheduled for ~~October~~ November 7, 2023.

On September 12, 2023, the Debtors filed notices on each of the docket of the Turnover Actions (together, the "Notice of Stay") ~~stating that they have agreed to~~ voluntarily staying the Turnover Actions pursuant to the Partial Repayment Agreement entered into that same day between the Debtors, DCG and DCGI, a component of the Agreement in Principle. *See Notice of Voluntary Stay of Prosecution of Complaints Against Digital Currency Group, Inc. and DCG International Investments Ltd.*, DCG AP ECF No. 4; DCGI AP ECF No. 6. DCG and DCGI have continued to make payments to GGC in satisfaction of obligations subject to the Turnover Actions pursuant to the Partial Repayment Agreement. *See supra* Section VI.P. Provided that DCG and DCGI continue to comply with the Partial Repayment Agreement, the Debtors will not prosecute the Turnover Actions, without prejudice to their ability to continue to prosecute the Turnover Actions ~~in accordance with the terms of~~ if the Partial Repayment Agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms.

(iv) The NYAG Action

On October 19, 2023, the NYAG filed a complaint (the "NYAG Complaint") in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against Gemini, GGC, GAP, GGH, DCG, Soichiro "Michael" Moro, a former officer of the Debtors, and Barry Silbert, current chief executive officer of DCG (collectively, the "NYAG Defendants"), commencing the NYAG Action. In the NYAG Complaint, the NYAG asserts claims under New York General Business Law ("GBL") §§ 352 et seq. (the "Martin Act"), and New York Executive Law § 32(12) based on allegations that the NYAG Defendants defrauded Gemini Earn Program investors, including by misrepresenting GGC's financial condition. The Debtors dispute the allegations in the NYAG Complaint regarding GGC, GAP and GGH. DCG strongly disputes – and intends to vigorously defend against – the allegations contained in the NYAG Complaint regarding DCG.

U. Ordinary Course Professionals

On February 8, 2023, the Debtors filed a motion seeking authority to employ professionals in the ordinary course and procedures for paying such professionals, *see* ECF No. 65, which was granted by the Bankruptcy Court on February 24, 2023. *See Order Authorizing the Debtors to Retain and Compensate Certain Professionals Utilized in the Ordinary Course of Business*, ECF No. 102 (the "OCP Order"). The OCP Order authorized the Debtors to employ professionals in the ordinary course of business and authorized a monthly cap on payments to such professionals of \$100,000 (the "OCP Monthly Cap") and an overall cap of \$300,000 (the "OCP Case Cap") for the duration of the Chapter 11 Cases.

Given the length of these cases and finding the existing caps difficult to live within while obtaining quality legal representation and maintaining the benefit of their historic counsel and their particular knowledge and expertise of the Debtors and their operations, on July 6, 2023, the Debtors filed the *Debtors' Motion to Amend the Order Authorizing the Debtors to Retain and Compensate Certain Professionals Utilized in the Ordinary Course of Business*, ECF No. 483 (the "Motion to Amend OCP Order"), seeking to amend the OCP Order to increase the OCP Monthly Cap from \$100,000 to \$150,000 and the OCP Case Cap to \$500,000. On July 26, 2023, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Motion to Amend OCP Order, ECF No. 548.

VII. SUMMARY OF THE AMENDED PLAN¹⁴

A. General Basis for the Amended Plan

The Amended Plan represents the product of extensive and ongoing arm's-length negotiation among the Debtors and the Committee, as well as various other creditor groups involved in these Chapter 11 Cases and their advisors, in an effort to reach a solution that the parties believe is in the best interest of the Debtors, their estates, and stakeholders. The Debtors believe that prolonged Chapter 11 Cases would be detrimental to the Debtors' reorganization efforts and reduce recoveries to Holders of Allowed Claims.

The Amended Plan contemplates that Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims against the Debtors will receive a combination of, among other things and subject to the conditions set forth in the Amended Plan, the Debtors' or Wind-Down Debtors' (i) Cash, (ii) Digital Assets, (iii) certain Avoidance Recoveries (including proceeds from any and all Causes of Action or other claims against any of the DCG Parties or Gemini Parties), (iv) proceeds resulting from the sale of assets of the Wind-Down Debtors, and (v) proceeds from obligations of the DCG Parties, including the Partial Repayment Agreement, the DCG Loans, the DCGI Loans, the DCG Note, the DCG Tax Receivables, and any and all Causes of Action or other claims against any of the DCG Parties, including the proceeds from any settlements thereof.

B. Governing Law

Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules) or unless otherwise specifically stated in the Amended Plan, the laws of the State of New York without giving effect to the principles of conflict of laws, shall govern the rights, obligations, construction, and implementation of the Amended Plan, any agreements, documents, instruments, or contracts executed or entered into in connection with the Amended Plan (except as otherwise set forth in those agreements, in which case the governing law of such agreement shall control); *provided* that the corporate or limited liability company governance matters relating to the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable, shall be governed by the laws of the state of incorporation or formation (as applicable) of the applicable Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor.

C. Treatment of Unclassified Claims

In accordance with section 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, Administrative Expense Claims, Professional Fee Claims, and Priority Tax Claims and statutory fees under section 1930 of title 28 of the U.S. Code (the "Judicial Code") have not been classified and, thus, are excluded from the Classes of Claims set forth in Article III of the Amended Plan.

(i) Administrative Expense Claims

Except with respect to Professional Fee Claims and Claims for fees and expenses pursuant to section 1930 of the Judicial Code, and except to the extent that an Administrative Expense Claim has already been paid during the Chapter 11 Cases or a Holder of an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim and the applicable Debtor(s) or, from

¹⁴ This Section VII is intended only to provide a summary of the key terms, structure, classification, treatment, and implementation of the Amended Plan, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the entire Amended Plan and exhibits thereto. Although the statements contained in this Amended Disclosure Statement include summaries of the provisions contained in the Amended Plan and in documents referred to the Amended Plan, this Amended Disclosure Statement does not purport to be a precise or complete statement of all such terms and provisions and should not be relied on for a comprehensive discussion of the Amended Plan. Instead, reference is made to the Amended Plan and all such documents for the full and complete statements of such terms and provisions. The Amended Plan itself (including attachments) will control the treatment of creditors and equity holders under the Amended Plan. To the extent there are any inconsistencies between this Section VII and the Amended Plan (including attachments thereto), the latter shall govern.

and after the Effective Date, the applicable Wind-Down Debtor(s) agree to less favorable treatment, each Holder of an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim shall be paid in full in Cash on the latest of: (a) on or as soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Date if such Administrative Expense Claim is Allowed as of the Effective Date; (b) on or as soon as reasonably practicable after the date such Administrative Expense Claim is Allowed, but in any event no later than ninety (90) days after the date on which an order allowing such Administrative Claim becomes a Final Order; (c) the date such Allowed Administrative Expense Claim becomes due and payable, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable; (d) such time and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by such Holder and the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable; and (e) such time and upon such terms as set forth in a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court.

Except as otherwise provided in Article II.A of the Amended Plan and except with respect to Professional Fee Claims, requests for allowance and payment of Administrative Expense Claims must be Filed and served on the Debtors or, from and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors pursuant to the procedures specified in the Bar Date Order, the Confirmation Order, and the notice of entry of the Confirmation Order no later than the Administrative Expense Claims Bar Date. Holders of Administrative Expense Claims that are required to, but do not, File and serve on the Debtors or, from and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors a request for allowance and payment of such Administrative Expense Claims by such date shall be forever barred, estopped, and enjoined from asserting such Administrative Expense Claims against the Debtors or, from and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors, or their respective assets or property. Objections to such requests, if any, must be Filed and served on the Debtors or, from and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors (if not the objecting party) and the requesting party no later than ninety (90) days after the Effective Date or such other date fixed by the Bankruptcy Court. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no request for payment of an Administrative Expense Claim need be Filed with respect to an Administrative Expense Claim that has been previously Allowed.

(ii) Professional Fee Claims

(a) Final Fee Applications

All final requests for payment of Professional Fee Claims, including the Professional Fee Claims incurred during the period from the Petition Date through and including the Effective Date, shall be Filed and served on the Debtors or, from and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors no later than sixty (60) days after the Effective Date. Each such final request will be subject to approval by the Bankruptcy Court after notice and a hearing in accordance with the procedures established by the Bankruptcy Code and prior orders of the Bankruptcy Court in the Chapter 11 Cases, and once approved by the Bankruptcy Court, such Allowed Professional Fee Claims shall be promptly paid in Cash from the Professional Fee Escrow Account up to their full Allowed amount.

If the Professional Fee Escrow Account is insufficient to fund the full Allowed amounts of Professional Fee Claims, remaining unpaid Allowed Professional Fee Claims shall be promptly paid by the Wind-Down Debtors, without any further action or order of the Bankruptcy Court. Obligations to pay Allowed Professional Fee Claims shall not be limited or deemed limited to funds held in the Professional Fee Escrow Account.

Objections to any Professional Fee Claim must be Filed and served on the Debtors or, from and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors and the requesting party no later than twenty (20) days after such Professional Fee Claim is Filed with the Bankruptcy Court.

(b) Professional Fee Escrow Account

On the Effective Date, the Debtors shall establish and fund the Professional Fee Escrow Account with Cash equal to the "Professional Fee Reserve Amount" described in Article II.B.3 of the Amended Plan. The Professional Fee Escrow Account shall be maintained in trust solely for the Professionals. Such funds shall not be considered property of the Estates of the Debtors or of the Wind-Down Debtors. The amount of Allowed Professional Fee Claims shall be paid in Cash to the Professionals by the Disbursing Agent for the Wind-Down Debtors from the Professional Fee Escrow Account as soon as reasonably practicable after such Professional Fee Claims are Allowed. After all such Allowed Professional Fee Claims have been paid in full, any remaining amount in the Professional Fee Escrow Account shall promptly be distributed to the Wind-Down Debtors in accordance with Article IV.B.2.b of the Amended Plan without any further action or order of the Bankruptcy Court, but such estimate shall in no way limit or be deemed to limit such Professional's Allowed Professional Fee Claims.

(c) Professional Fee Reserve Amount

No later than five (5) Business Days prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors shall request from Professionals estimates of their unpaid Professional Fee Claims before and as of the Effective Date, and such Professionals shall deliver such estimate to the Debtors in writing via email two (2) Business Days prior to the Effective Date; provided, however, that such estimate shall not be deemed to limit the amount of the fees and expenses that are the subject of the Professional's final request for payment of Professional Fee Claims. If a Professional does not timely provide an estimate, the Debtors may estimate the unpaid and unbilled fees and expenses of such Professional.

(d) Post-Effective Date Fees and Expenses

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors shall, in the ordinary course of business and without any further notice or application to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court, pay in Cash the reasonable, actual, and documented legal, professional, or other fees and expenses related to implementation of the Amended Plan and Consummation incurred on or after the Effective Date by the Professionals (including any fees related to the preparation of Professional fee applications). Upon the Effective Date, any requirement that Professionals comply with sections 327 through 331, 363, and 1103 of the Bankruptcy Code in seeking retention or compensation for services rendered after such date shall terminate, and the Wind-Down Debtors may employ and pay any Professional for fees and expenses incurred after the Effective Date in the ordinary course of business without any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

(iii) Priority Tax Claims

Except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim agrees to a less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction, settlement, and release of and in exchange for each Allowed Priority Tax Claim, each Holder of such Allowed Priority Tax Claim shall receive Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Priority Tax Claim on the Effective Date or as soon as practicable thereafter (including if such Allowed Priority Tax Claim will not be due and payable until after the Effective Date) or such other treatment consistent with the provisions of section 1129(a)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code.

(iv) Statutory Fees

On or before the Effective Date, all fees due and payable pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930 will be paid by the Debtors in Cash.

After the Effective Date, each Wind-Down Debtor will pay any and all such fees owed by it for each quarter (including any fraction thereof), plus any interest due and payable under 31 U.S.C. § 3717 on all disbursements, until its Chapter 11 Case is converted, dismissed, or a Final Decree is issued, whichever occurs first. The Wind-Down Debtors shall continue to file quarterly, post-confirmation operating reports in accordance with the U.S. Trustee's guidelines.

(v) Ad Hoc Group Restructuring Expenses

If the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred, the Ad Hoc Group Restructuring Expenses payable by the Debtors shall constitute Allowed Administrative Expense Claims and shall be paid in full in Cash pursuant to (and subject to) the terms and conditions of the existing fee reimbursement letters executed by the Debtors, without the need to file a proof of such Claim and without further order of the Court.

D. Classification and Treatment of Claims and Interests

(i) Classification of Claims and Interests

The Amended Plan constitutes a separate Plan proposed by each Debtor. Except for the Claims addressed in Article II of the Amended Plan, all Claims and Interests are classified in the Classes set forth below in accordance with sections 1122 and 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. A Claim or an Interest is classified in a particular Class

only to the extent that the Claim or Interest fits within the description of that Class and is classified in other Class(es) to the extent that any portion of the Claim or Interest fits within the description of such other Class(es). A Claim or an Interest also is classified in a particular Class for the purpose of receiving distributions under the Amended Plan only to the extent that such Claim or Interest is an Allowed Claim or Interest in that Class and has not been paid, released, or otherwise satisfied prior to the Effective Date.

SUMMARY OF AMENDED PLAN TREATMENT AND EXPECTED RECOVERIES					
GENESIS GLOBAL HOLDCO, LLC					
Class	Claim/Equity Interest	Status	Voting Rights	Treatment of Claim/Interest	Projected Recovery Under the Amended Plan
1	Other Priority Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept	Except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GGH agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction of such Allowed Other Priority Claim, each Holder of an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GGH will, at the option of GGH or Wind-Down GGH, as applicable, (i) be paid in full in Cash or (ii) otherwise receive treatment consistent with the provisions of section 1129(a)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code, payable on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is ten (10) Business Days after the date on which such Other Priority Claim becomes an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GGH, in each case, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.	100%
2	Secured Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept	Except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Secured Claim against GGH agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction of such Allowed Secured Claim, at the option of GGH or Wind-Down GGH, as applicable, such Holder will receive (i) payment in full in Cash, payable on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is ten (10) Business Days after the date on which such Secured Claim becomes an Allowed Secured Claim against GGH, in each case, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, (ii) the return of the collateral securing such Allowed Secured Claim, or (iii) such other treatment so as to render such Holder's Allowed Secured Claim against GGH Unimpaired pursuant to section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code.	100%

3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGH shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGH shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGH after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	59%
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGH shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGH shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGH after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	N/A
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGH shall receive its Pro Rata	N/A

				share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGH shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGH after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGH shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGH shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGH after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	N/A
7	Subordinated Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject	Holders of Subordinated Claims against GGH shall not receive any distribution on account of such Subordinated Claims. On the Effective Date, all such Subordinated Claims shall be cancelled, released, and extinguished.	N/A

8	Government Penalty Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject	The Government Penalty Claims against GGH shall be, pursuant to sections 726(a)(4) and 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, subordinated to the General Unsecured Claims and Intercompany Claims against GGH, and the Government Penalty Claims against GGH will not receive any distribution on account of such Government Penalty Claims until all Allowed General Unsecured Claims and Allowed Intercompany Claims against GGH are paid in full; <i>provided, however</i> , that, if the Bankruptcy Court determines that the Government Penalty Claims against GGH should not be subordinated pursuant to sections 726(a)(4) and 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, then such Government Penalty Claims shall be <i>pari passu</i> with Class 3 Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGH.	N/A
9	Intercompany Claims	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject	All Intercompany Claims (subject to the GGC/GGH Settlement) against GGH will be adjusted, Reinstated, or compromised on the Effective Date in the Debtors' discretion, with the Committee's Consent.	59%
10	Interests	Impaired	Deemed to Reject	(i) Holders of Interests in GGH shall not receive any distribution on account of such Interests unless all Claims against GGH are paid in full or otherwise treated as Unimpaired and (ii) all Interests in GGH shall, solely for Plan administrative purposes, continue to be held by the Holders of such Interests on and after the Effective Date; <i>provided, however</i> , that, for the avoidance of doubt and in accordance with the New Governance Documents, unless all Claims against the Wind-Down Debtors are paid in full or otherwise treated as Unimpaired, the Holders of Interests in GGH shall not (A) be entitled to exercise any rights or remedies appurtenant thereto, (B) have any economic interests, voting interests (other than those limited voting rights expressly set forth in Article IV.B.7 of the Amended Plan), or rights to influence, direct, or otherwise control GGC or its subsidiaries, and (C) shall have no right to any dividends or distributions as a result of such ownership.	N/A
GENESIS GLOBAL CAPITAL, LLC					
Class	Claim/Equity Interest			Treatment of Claim/Interest	Projected Recovery Under the Amended

		Status	Voting Rights		Plan
1	Other Priority Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept	Except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GGC agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction of such Allowed Other Priority Claim, each Holder of an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GGC will, at the option of the GGC or Wind-Down GGC, as applicable, (i) be paid in full in Cash or (ii) otherwise receive treatment consistent with the provisions of section 1129(a)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code, payable on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is ten (10) Business Days after the date on which such Other Priority Claim becomes an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GGC, in each case, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.	100%
2	Secured Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept	Except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Secured Claim against GGC agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction of such Allowed Secured Claim, at the option of GGC or Wind-Down GGC, as applicable, such Holder will receive (i) payment in full in Cash, payable on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is ten (10) Business Days after the date on which such Secured Claim becomes an Allowed Secured Claim against GGC, in each case, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, (ii) the return of the collateral securing such Allowed Secured Claim, or (iii) such other treatment so as to render such Holder's Allowed Secured Claim against GGC Unimpaired pursuant to section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code.	100%
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGC shall receive its Pro Rata share of Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction	61 - 77%

				provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGC after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGC shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGC after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	61 - 77%
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGC shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGC after the	61 - 77%

				Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GGC shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGC after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan	61 - 77%
7	Gemini Lender Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed Gemini Lender Claim against GGC shall (x) have the amount of its Allowed Gemini Lender Claim reduced by its Pro Rata share of the Gemini Asset Value in accordance with the Distribution Principles and (y) after accounting for the foregoing reduction, receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed Gemini Lender Claims against GGC shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GGC after the	61 - 77%

				Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed Gemini Lender Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed Gemini Lender Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	
8	Subordinated Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject	Holders of Subordinated Claims against GGC shall not receive any distribution on account of such Subordinated Claims. On the Effective Date, all Subordinated Claims against GGC shall be cancelled, released, and extinguished.	N/A
9	Government Penalty Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject	The Government Penalty Claims against GGC shall be, pursuant to sections 726(a)(4) and 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, subordinated to the General Unsecured Claims and Intercompany Claims against GGC, and the Government Penalty Claims against GGC will not receive any distribution on account of such Government Penalty Claims until all Allowed General Unsecured Claims and Allowed Intercompany Claims against GGC are paid in full; <i>provided, however</i> , that, if the Bankruptcy Court determines that the Government Penalty Claims against GGC should not be subordinated pursuant to sections 726(a)(4) and 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, then such Government Penalty Claims shall be <i>pari passu</i> with Class 3 Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC.	N/A
10	Intercompany Claims	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject	All Intercompany Claims (subject to the GAP/GGC Settlement and the GGC/GGH Settlement) against GGC will be adjusted, Reinstated, or compromised on the Effective Date in the Debtors' discretion, with the Committee's Consent.	N/A
11	Intercompany Interests	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject	Holders of Intercompany Interests in GGC shall not receive any distribution on account of such Intercompany Interests unless all senior Claims against GGC are paid in full or otherwise treated as Unimpaired. All Intercompany Interests in GGC shall, solely for Plan administrative purposes, continue to be held by the Holders of such Intercompany Interests on and after the Effective Date; <i>provided, however</i> , that, for the avoidance of doubt and in accordance with the New Governance Documents, the Holders of Intercompany Interests in GGC	N/A

				shall not (A) be entitled to exercise any rights or remedies appurtenant thereto, (B) have any economic interests, voting interests, or rights to influence, direct, or otherwise control GGC or its subsidiaries, and (C) shall have no right to any dividends or distributions as a result of such ownership.	
GENESIS ASIA PACIFIC PTE LTD.					
Class	Claim/Equity Interest	Status	Voting Rights	Treatment of Claim/Interest	Projected Recovery Under the Amended Plan
1	Other Priority Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept	Except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GAP agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction of such Allowed Other Priority Claim, each Holder of an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GAP will, at the option of GAP or Wind-Down GAP, as applicable, (i) be paid in full in Cash or (ii) otherwise receive treatment consistent with the provisions of section 1129(a)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code, payable on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is ten (10) Business Days after the date on which such Other Priority Claim becomes an Allowed Other Priority Claim against GAP, in each case, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.	100%
2	Secured Claims	Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept	Except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Secured Claim against GAP agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction of such Allowed Secured Claim, at the option of GAP or Wind-Down GAP, as applicable, such Holder will receive (i) payment in full in Cash, payable on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is ten (10) Business Days after the date on which such Secured Claim becomes an Allowed Secured Claim against GAP, in each case, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, (ii) the return of the collateral securing such Allowed Secured Claim, or (iii) such other treatment so as to render such Holder's Allowed Secured Claim against GAP Unimpaired pursuant to section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code.	100%
3	Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured	61 - 77%

	ed Unsecured Claims			Claim against GAP shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GAP after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	
4	BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GAP shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GAP after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	61 - 77%
5	ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GAP shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution	N/A

				Principles. Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GAP after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	
6	Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote	Each Holder of an Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claim against GAP shall receive its Pro Rata share of the Distributable Assets allocated to such Class in accordance with the Distribution Principles. Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan), remain obligations of Wind-Down GAP after the Effective Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, from and after the Effective Date, the Holders of Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims shall have no rights or remedies with respect to their Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims other than the right to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.	61 - 77%
7	Subordinated Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject	Holders of Subordinated Claims against GAP shall not receive any distribution on account of such Subordinated Claims. On the Effective Date, all Subordinated Claims against GAP shall be cancelled, released, and extinguished.	N/A
8	Government Penalty Claims	Impaired	Deemed to Reject	The Government Penalty Claims against GAP shall be, pursuant to sections	N/A

				726(a)(4) and 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, subordinated to the General Unsecured Claims and Intercompany Claims against GAP, and the Government Penalty Claims against GAP will not receive any distribution on account of such Government Penalty Claims until all Allowed General Unsecured Claims and Allowed Intercompany Claims against GAP are paid in full; <i>provided, however</i> , that, if the Bankruptcy Court determines that the Government Penalty Claims against GAP should not be subordinated pursuant to sections 726(a)(4) and 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, then such Government Penalty Claims shall be <i>pari passu</i> with Class 3 Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP.	
9	Intercompany Claims	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject	All Intercompany Claims (subject to the GAP/GGC Settlement) against GAP will be adjusted, Reinstated, or compromised on the Effective Date in the Debtors' discretion, with the Committee's Consent.	61 - 77%
10	Intercompany Interests	Impaired or Unimpaired	Presumed to Accept or Deemed to Reject	Holders of Intercompany Interests in GAP shall not receive any distribution on account of such Intercompany Interests unless all senior Claims against GAP are paid in full or otherwise treated as Unimpaired. All Intercompany Interests in GAP shall, solely for Plan administrative purposes, continue to be held by the Holders of such Intercompany Interests on and after the Effective Date; <i>provided, however</i> , that, for the avoidance of doubt and in accordance with the New Governance Documents, the Holders of Intercompany Interests in GAP shall not (A) be entitled to exercise any rights or remedies appurtenant thereto, (B) have any economic interests, voting interests, or rights to influence, direct, or otherwise control GGC or its subsidiaries, and (C) shall have no right to any dividends or distributions as a result of such ownership.	N/A

(ii) Special Provision Governing Unimpaired or Reinstated Claims

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, nothing under the Amended Plan shall affect the Debtors' or the Wind-Down Debtors' claims, Causes of Action, rights, or defenses in respect of any Unimpaired Claims or Reinstated Claims, including all rights in respect of legal and equitable defenses to or setoffs or recoupment against any such Unimpaired Claims or Reinstated Claims.

(iii) Confirmation Pursuant to Sections 1129(a)(10) and 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code

Section 1129(a)(10) of the Bankruptcy Code shall be satisfied for purposes of Confirmation by acceptance of the Amended Plan by one or more of the Classes entitled to vote pursuant to Article III.B–D of the Amended Plan. The Debtors reserve the right to modify the Amended Plan in accordance with Article X of the Amended Plan to the extent, if any, that Confirmation pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code requires modification, including by modifying the treatment applicable to a Class of Claims or Interests to render such Class of Claims or Interests Unimpaired to the extent permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules.

(iv) Elimination of Vacant Classes

Any Class of Claims or Interests that does not contain an Allowed Claim or Allowed Interest or a Claim or Interest temporarily Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court for voting purposes as of the date of the Confirmation Hearing shall be deemed eliminated from the Amended Plan for purposes of voting to accept or reject the Amended Plan and for purposes of determining acceptance or rejection of the Amended Plan by such Class pursuant to section 1129(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code.

(v) Voting Classes; Presumed Acceptance by Non-Voting Classes

If a Class contains Claims or Interests eligible to vote and no Holder of Claims or Interests eligible to vote in such Class votes to accept or reject the Amended Plan, the Amended Plan shall be presumed accepted by Holders of such Claims or Interests in such Class but such Class shall not constitute the sole impaired accepting Class for purposes of satisfying section 1129(a)(10) of the Bankruptcy Code.

(vi) Intercompany Interests

To the extent Reinstated under the Amended Plan, distributions (if any) on account of Intercompany Interests are not being recovered by Holders of such Intercompany Interests on account of their Intercompany Interests but for the purposes of administrative convenience and due to the importance of maintaining the corporate structure given the existing intercompany systems connecting the Debtors and their Affiliates, and in exchange for the Debtors' or the Wind-Down Debtors' agreement under the Amended Plan to make certain distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims. However, in the event that the Debtors are solvent, the Debtors shall make distributions to Holders of Intercompany Interests on account of their Intercompany Interests after Holders of Allowed Claims are paid in full.

(vii) Controversy Concerning Impairment

If a controversy arises as to whether any Claims or Interests, or any Class of Claims or Interests, are Impaired, the Bankruptcy Court shall, after notice and a hearing, determine such controversy on or before the Confirmation Date.

(viii) Subordinated Claims

Except as expressly provided in the Amended Plan, the allowance, classification, and treatment of all Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests and the respective distributions and treatments under the Amended Plan take into account and conform to the relative priority and rights of the Claims and Interests in each Class in connection with any contractual, legal, and equitable subordination rights relating thereto, whether arising under general principles of equitable subordination, section 510(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, or otherwise. Pursuant to section 510 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors reserve the right to reclassify any Allowed Claim or Allowed Interest in accordance with any contractual, legal, or equitable subordination relating thereto. The Debtors and Wind-Down Debtors reserve their rights to seek to subordinate any and all portions of the 3AC Claims and the DCG Claims. DCG believes there is no basis to subordinate or separately classify the DCG Claims. Accordingly, DCG will object to any attempts by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors to subordinate the DCG Claims and, therefore, reserves all rights in this respect.

E. Means for Implementation of the Amended Plan¹⁵

(i) Wind-Down Debtors

(a) The Wind-Down Debtors Activities

The Wind-Down Debtors shall be successors to the Debtors' rights, title, and interests to the Wind-Down Debtors' Assets. The Wind-Down Debtors will not conduct business operations and will be charged with winding down the Debtors' Estates for the benefit of the Wind-Down Beneficiaries. Each Wind-Down Debtor shall be managed by the PA Officer and the New Board, which shall consult with the Wind-Down Oversight Committee, in accordance with the Plan Administration Agreement and the applicable New Governance Documents and shall be subject to the Wind-Down Budget.

On the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors and the PA Officer shall execute the Plan Administration Agreement. In the event of any conflict between the terms of Article IV.A of the Amended Plan and the terms of the Plan Administration Agreement, the terms of the Plan Administration Agreement shall control.

(b) PA Officer

The PA Officer shall be selected by the Committee, in consultation with the Debtors and with the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable), and shall be identified in the Plan Supplement. However, in the event of the Debtors' solvency, DCG, as the Debtors' sole shareholder, will select the PA Officer. The appointment of the PA Officer shall be approved in the Confirmation Order, and the PA Officer's duties shall commence as of the Effective Date. The PA Officer shall administer the distributions to the Wind-Down Debtors' Beneficiaries in accordance with and pursuant to the Distribution Principles and shall serve as the successor to and representative of the Estates under section 1123(b) of the Bankruptcy Code for the purpose of enforcing Retained Causes of Action belonging to such Estates that are not released, waived, settled, compromised, or transferred pursuant to the Amended Plan and subject to the limitations set forth in the Amended Plan.

The powers, rights, and responsibilities of the PA Officer shall be specified in the Plan Administration Agreement and shall include the authority and responsibility to fulfill the items identified in the Amended Plan. Other rights and duties of the PA Officer and the Wind-Down Debtors' Beneficiaries shall be as set forth in the Plan Administration Agreement. Pursuant hereto and the Plan Administration Agreement, the PA Officer shall act in a fiduciary capacity on behalf of the interests of all Holders of Claims and Interests that are entitled to receive distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan.

In accordance with the Plan Administration Agreement, the PA Officer shall serve in such capacity through the earlier of (i) the date on which the Wind-Down Debtors are dissolved in accordance with the Amended Plan and the Plan Administration Agreement, and (ii) the date on which the PA Officer resigns, is terminated (in accordance with the Plan Administration Agreement), or is otherwise unable to serve; provided, however, that, in the event that a PA Officer resigns, is terminated, or is otherwise unable to serve, the New Board, in consultation with the Wind-Down Oversight Committee, shall appoint a successor to serve as a PA Officer in accordance with the Plan Administration Agreement. If the New Board does not appoint a successor within the time periods specified in the Plan Administration Agreement, then the Bankruptcy Court, upon the motion of any party-in-interest, including counsel to the Wind-Down Debtors, shall approve a successor to serve as a PA Officer.

(c) The Wind-Down Oversight Committee

The Committee and the Ad Hoc Group SteerCo (if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred) shall mutually appoint, in consultation with the Debtors, a committee of [•] members identified in the Plan Supplement to oversee the New Board, the PA Officer, and the Wind-Down Debtors' wind-down activities in

¹⁵ The possibility of adding a litigation trust will be discussed.

accordance with the Amended Plan (including the Distribution Principles) and the Plan Administration Agreement. However, in the event of the Debtors' solvency, DCG, as the Debtors' sole shareholder, shall appoint, in consultation with the Debtors, a committee of [•] members identified in the Plan Supplement to oversee the New Board, the PA Officer, and the Wind-Down Debtors' wind-down activities in accordance with the Amended Plan (including the Distribution Principles) and the Plan Administration Agreement. On the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Oversight Committee shall be deemed to have adopted the Wind-Down Oversight Committee Bylaws[, which shall require the membership of the Wind-Down Oversight Committee to at all times, to the maximum extent practicable, include the following: (i) at least [•] Wind-Down Oversight BTC Members, (ii) at least [•] Wind-Down Oversight ETH Members, (iii) at least [•] Wind-Down Oversight Fiat-or-Stablecoin Members, and (iv) at least one person designated by Gemini].

The Wind-Down Oversight Committee's responsibilities shall include (i) reviewing, and advising the PA Officer with respect to, the distribution or other disposition of the Distributable Assets in accordance with the Amended Plan (including the Distribution Principles) and the Plan Administration Agreement, (ii) approving any material amendments to the Distribution Principles, and (iii) approving settlements on account of any Retained Causes of Action. For the avoidance of doubt, in advising the PA Officer, the Wind-Down Oversight Committee shall maintain the same fiduciary responsibilities as the PA Officer. Vacancies on the Wind-Down Oversight Committee shall be filled by the unanimous consent of the remaining member or members of the Wind-Down Oversight Committee, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed. The PA Officer shall have the authority to seek an order from the Bankruptcy Court removing or replacing members of the Wind-Down Oversight Committee for cause.

(d) Plan Administration Agreement

The Plan Administration Agreement generally will provide for, among other things: (i) the payment of reasonable and documented compensation to the PA Officer; (ii) the payment of other expenses of the Wind-Down Debtors by the PA Officer; (iii) the retention of counsel, accountants, financial advisors, or other professionals and the payment of their compensation; (iv) the investment of Cash by the PA Officer within certain limitations; (v) the preparation and filing of appropriate tax returns and other reports on behalf of the Wind-Down Debtors and the Debtors and the payment of taxes or other obligations owed by the Wind-Down Debtors and the Debtors; (vi) the PA Officer's orderly liquidation of the Wind-Down Debtors' Assets subject to the oversight of the oversight of the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee; and (vii) the litigation, settlement, abandonment, or dismissal of the Retained Causes of Action and any other claims, rights, or causes of action assigned to the Wind-Down Debtors subject to the oversight of the oversight of the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee.

(e) Reports to Be Filed by the PA Officer

The PA Officer, on behalf of the Wind-Down Debtors, shall File with the Bankruptcy Court (and provide to any other party entitled to receive any such report pursuant to the Plan Administration Agreement, including the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee), no later than thirty-one (31) days after June 30 and December 31 of each calendar year, a semi-annual report (in a form reasonably acceptable to the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee) regarding the administration of property subject to its ownership and control pursuant to the Amended Plan, distributions made by it, and other matters relating to the implementation of the Amended Plan.

(f) Fees and Expenses of the Wind-Down Debtors

The Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses shall be paid from the Wind-Down Reserve, subject to the Wind-Down Budget. The fees and expenses of the PA Officer (including those incurred prior to the Effective Date in connection with the preparation of the Plan Administration Agreement) shall be paid after the Effective Date pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Plan Administration Agreement. The PA Officer, on behalf of the Wind-Down Debtors, may employ, without further order of the Bankruptcy Court, professionals (including professionals previously employed by the Debtors) to assist in carrying out its duties under the Plan Administration Agreement and may compensate and reimburse the expenses of these professionals based upon the nature of the work performed by such professional, without further order of the Bankruptcy Court, subject to any limitations and procedures established by the Plan Administration Agreement.

(g) Liability of the Wind-Down Debtors; Indemnification

The Plan Administration Agreement may include reasonable and customary indemnification provisions for the benefit of the PA Officer, the New Board, the Wind-Down Oversight Committee, and/or other parties. Any such indemnification shall be the sole responsibility of the Wind-Down Debtors and payable solely from the Wind-Down Debtors' Assets.

The Wind-Down Debtor Parties shall not be liable for losses, claims, damages, liabilities, or expenses in connection with the affairs of the Wind-Down Debtors or for the act or omission of any other Wind-Down Debtor Party, nor shall the Wind-Down Debtor Parties be liable for any act or omission taken or omitted to be taken pursuant to the discretion, powers, and authority conferred, or in good faith believed to be conferred, by the Plan Administration Agreement or the Amended Plan other than for specific acts or omissions resulting from such Wind-Down Debtor Party's willful misconduct, gross negligence, or actual fraud. Subject to the Plan Administration Agreement, the PA Officer shall be entitled to enjoy all of the rights, powers, immunities, and privileges applicable to a chapter 7 trustee, and the New Board shall be entitled to enjoy all of the rights, powers, immunities, and privileges provided in the New Governance Documents. The PA Officer or the New Board, as applicable, may, in connection with the performance of its functions, and in its sole and absolute discretion, consult with its attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, and agents, and shall not be liable for any act taken, omitted to be taken, or suffered to be done in accordance with advice or opinions rendered by such persons, regardless of whether such advice or opinions are provided in writing. Notwithstanding such authority, none of the Wind-Down Debtor Parties shall be under any obligation to consult with its attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, or agents, and their determination not to do so shall not result in the imposition of liability on the any of the Wind-Down Debtor Parties, or their respective members and/or designees, unless such determination is based on willful misconduct, gross negligence, or actual fraud. The Wind-Down Debtor Parties shall not be liable whatsoever except for the performance of such duties and obligations as are specifically set forth in the Amended Plan, and no implied covenants or obligations shall be read into the Plan Administration Agreement or the Wind-Down Oversight Committee Bylaws against any of them. The Wind-Down Debtors shall promptly, upon submission of invoices therefor, pay expenses reasonably incurred by any Wind-Down Debtor Party in defending, participating in, or settling any action, proceeding, or investigation in which such Wind-Down Debtor Party is a party or is threatened to be made a party and which arises out of or due to such Wind-Down Debtor Party's duties, acts, or omissions, or the consequences of such duties, acts, or omissions, with respect to the implementation of the Amended Plan or otherwise in connection with the affairs of the Wind-Down Debtors, whether in advance of the final disposition of such action, proceeding, or investigation or otherwise; provided, however, that no expenses will be paid to a Wind-Down Debtor Party to the extent such expenses result from such Wind-Down Debtor Party's willful misconduct, gross negligence, or actual fraud.

(h) Tax Treatment

[To Come.]

(i) Insurance; Bond

The PA Officer may obtain insurance coverage (in the form of an errors and omissions policy or otherwise) with respect to the liabilities and obligations of the PA Officer under the Plan Administration Agreement. Unless otherwise agreed to by the New Board, the PA Officer shall serve with a bond, the terms of which shall be agreed to by the New Board, and the cost and expense of which shall be paid by the Wind-Down Debtors.

(j) Settlement of Claims

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan or the Plan Administration Agreement, on and after the Effective Date, the PA Officer may compromise or settle any Claims related to the Wind-Down Debtors' Assets without supervision or approval by the Bankruptcy Court and free of any restrictions of the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules and may pay the charges that it incurs on or after the Effective Date for Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses, professionals' fees, disbursements, expenses, or related support services without application to the Bankruptcy Court; provided, however, approval by the New Board, with the Wind-Down Oversight Committee's

Consent, shall be required for any settlement of Retained Causes of Action as provided in the Amended Plan and in the Plan Administration Agreement.

(k) Sales of Assets by the Wind-Down Debtors

The PA Officer may conduct any Monetization Transactions of non-Cash Wind-Down Debtors' Assets (except for Retained Causes of Action, GBTC shares, and ETHE shares) on any terms it deems reasonable, without further order of the Bankruptcy Court. The PA Officer may conduct any Monetization Transactions of Retained Causes of Action without further order of the Bankruptcy Court, but only to the extent the PA Officer has obtained the prior consent of the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee's Consent, subject to the provisions of the Plan Administration Agreement. The PA Officer may conduct any Monetization Transactions of GBTC shares or ETHE shares without further order of the Bankruptcy Court, but only to the extent the PA Officer has obtained (i) the prior consent of the New Board, (ii) the Wind-Down Oversight Committee's Consent, and (iii) through and including the date that is the one year anniversary of the Effective Date (a) with respect to any Monetization Transactions of GBTC shares, the express written consent of each Wind-Down Oversight BTC Member (which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed) or (b) with respect to any Monetization Transactions of ETHE shares, the express written consent of each Wind-Down Oversight ETH Member (which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed). Upon the sale, liquidation, transfer, or other disposition of the Wind-Down Debtors' Assets by the PA Officer, the PA Officer shall deposit the proceeds of all such sales, liquidations, transfers, or dispositions into one or more of the Wind-Down Accounts (and such proceeds shall become and be deemed to be Distributable Assets).

(l) Abandonment of Assets by the Wind-Down Debtors

With notice to the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee, the PA Officer may abandon any Wind-Down Debtors' Assets that the PA Officer determines in his, her, or its reasonable discretion to be of de minimis value or burdensome to the Wind-Down Debtors, including any pending adversary proceeding or other legal action commenced or commenceable by the Debtors prior to the Effective Date.

(m) Dissolution of the Wind-Down Debtors

On and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors will be authorized and directed to implement the Amended Plan and any applicable orders of the Bankruptcy Court, and the Wind-Down Debtors, subject to the remaining provisions of Article IV.A.13 of the Amended Plan shall have the power and authority to take any action necessary to wind down and dissolve the Debtors' Estates. As soon as practicable after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors shall take such actions as the Wind-Down Debtors may determine to be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the Amended Plan.

Upon making all distributions provided for under the Amended Plan, the Wind-Down Debtors (1) for all purposes shall be deemed to have withdrawn their business operations from any state in which the applicable Debtors were previously conducting, or are registered or licensed to conduct, their business operations, and shall not be required to file any document, pay any sum, or take any other action in order to effectuate such withdrawal, (2) except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, shall be deemed to have cancelled all Interests pursuant to the Amended Plan, and (3) shall not be liable in any manner to any taxing authority for franchise, business, license, or similar taxes accruing on or after the Effective Date.

The Wind-Down Debtors will dissolve on the earlier of the date on which: (i) (a) the Wind-Down Debtors have made the final liquidation, administration, and distribution of the Wind-Down Debtors' Assets in accordance with the terms of the Plan Administration Agreement and the Amended Plan, and the PA Officer has fully performed all other duties and functions as set forth under the Amended Plan, the Confirmation Order, and/or the Plan Administration Agreement and (b) the Chapter 11 Cases of the Debtors have been closed; or (ii) the PA Officer determines in his, her, or its reasonable judgment, with notice to the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee, that the Wind-Down Debtors lack sufficient assets and financial resources, after reasonable collection efforts, to complete the duties and powers assigned to him, her, or it under the Amended Plan, the Confirmation Order, and/or the Plan Administration Agreement. After (x) the final distributions pursuant hereto, (y) the Filing by

or on behalf of the Wind-Down Debtors of a certification of dissolution with the Bankruptcy Court, and (z) any other action deemed appropriate by the PA Officer, the Wind-Down Debtors shall be deemed dissolved for all purposes without the necessity for any other or further actions, including the Filing of any documents with the secretary of state for the state in which the Wind-Down Debtors are formed or any other jurisdiction. The PA Officer, however, shall have authority to take all necessary actions to dissolve the Wind-Down Debtors in and withdraw the Wind-Down Debtors from applicable states. Any certificate of dissolution or equivalent document may be executed by the PA Officer on behalf of any Wind-Down Debtor without the need for any action or approval by the shareholders or board of directors or managers of such Wind-Down Debtor.

(ii) Means for Implementation

(a) Restructuring

On the Effective Date, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, each of the Wind-Down Debtors shall undertake the Restructuring, including: (1) the execution and delivery of any appropriate agreements or other documents of merger, consolidation, restructuring, conversion, disposition, sale transfer, dissolution, or liquidation containing terms that are consistent with the terms of the Amended Plan, and that satisfy the requirements of applicable law and any other terms to which the applicable Entities may agree; (2) the execution and delivery of appropriate instruments of transfer, assignment, assumption, or delegation of any asset, property, right, liability, debt, or obligation on terms consistent with the terms of the Amended Plan or as otherwise agreed by the Debtors with the Committee's Consent; (3) the rejection, assumption, or assumption and assignment, as applicable, of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases; (4) the filing of appropriate certificates or articles of incorporation, reincorporation, merger, consolidation, conversion, or dissolution pursuant to applicable state law; (5) the issuance of securities (if any), which shall be authorized and approved in all respects in each case without further action being required under applicable law, regulation, order, or rule; (6) the execution and delivery of Definitive Documents not otherwise included in the foregoing, if any; and (7) all other actions that the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable, determine to be necessary or appropriate, including making filings or recordings that may be required by applicable law. The Confirmation Order shall and shall be deemed, pursuant to sections 363, 365, 1123, and 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code, to authorize, among other things, all actions as may be necessary or appropriate to effect any transaction described in, approved by, contemplated by, or necessary to effectuate the Amended Plan, including the Distribution Principles.

(b) Segregated Accounts for Plan Distributions

(i) Claims Reserve

The Claims Reserve for each Debtor shall be held in trust in a segregated account by the applicable Wind-Down Debtor for distributions and/or payment in accordance with the terms of Articles II and III of the Amended Plan. Each Wind-Down Debtor shall be entitled to (i) any Cash or Digital Assets held in the applicable Claims Reserve after all applicable distributions are made to Holders of Allowed Claims entitled to the Cash or Digital Assets in such applicable Claims Reserve under the Amended Plan and (ii) any surplus Cash or Digital Assets in the applicable Claims Reserve, which surplus shall be determined by the PA Officer based on the potential amount of Administrative Expense Claims, Other Priority Claims, and Secured Claims that remain unpaid as of such date of determination and any such Cash or Digital Assets shall constitute Distributable Assets to be distributed pursuant to the Amended Plan (including the Distribution Principles).

(ii) Professional Fee Escrow Account

The Professional Fee Reserve Amount shall be held in trust in a segregated Professional Fee Escrow Account by the Wind-Down Debtors solely for distributions or payment in accordance with the terms of Article II of the Amended Plan. Each Wind-Down Debtor shall be entitled to its pro rata share (based on the percentage of the Professional Fee Reserve Amount funded by such Entity or the applicable Debtor) of any Cash held in the Professional Fee Escrow Account after all Allowed Professional Fee Claims are satisfied in full in Cash and any

such remaining Cash shall constitute Distributable Assets to be distributed pursuant to the Amended Plan (including the Distribution Principles).

(iii) Litigation Reserve

The Litigation Reserve shall be held in the same segregated account as the Wind-Down Reserve and used by the Wind-Down Debtors to pay the Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses incurred in connection with the Wind-Down Debtors' pursuit of any claims or Causes of Action, including the Retained Causes of Action; provided, however, that the Litigation Reserves shall not be used to pay the Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses incurred in connection with the Wind-Down Debtors' other wind down efforts, which expenses shall be paid from the Wind-Down Reserve. The Wind-Down Debtors shall be entitled to any (i) Cash held in the Litigation Reserve after all Retained Causes of Action have been settled or determined by a Final Order and (ii) surplus Cash in the Litigation Reserve, which surplus shall be determined by the PA Officer and/or the New Board in accordance with the New Governance Documents, in each case, which Cash shall constitute Distributable Assets to be distributed pursuant to the Amended Plan (including the Distribution Principles).

(iv) Wind-Down Reserve

The Wind-Down Reserve for each Wind-Down Debtor shall be held in trust in a segregated account by such Wind-Down Debtor to pay the applicable Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses; provided, however, that the Wind-Down Reserves shall not be used to pay the Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses incurred in connection with the Wind-Down Debtors' pursuit of any claims or Causes of Action, including the Retained Causes of Action, which Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses shall be paid out of the Litigation Reserve. Each Wind-Down Debtor shall be entitled to any (i) Cash held in the applicable Wind-Down Reserve after all Wind-Down Debtors' Expenses of such Wind-Down Debtor have been paid and (ii) surplus Cash in the applicable Wind-Down Reserve, which surplus shall be determined by the PA Officer, in each case, which Cash shall constitute Distributable Assets to be distributed pursuant to the Amended Plan.

(c) Sources of Consideration for Amended Plan Distributions; Digital Asset Rebalancing

The Wind-Down Debtors shall make distributions under the Amended Plan from Distributable Assets, the Claims Reserve, and the Professional Fee Escrow Account, as applicable.

The Debtors and the Wind-Down Debtors shall, in consultation with the Wind-Down Oversight Committee and to the maximum extent permitted by law, be authorized to rebalance their Cash and Digital Assets to enable the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable, to make distributions in respect of Claims denominated in Digital Assets in the like kind form of Digital Asset in which such Claims are denominated. The Debtors and the Wind-Down Debtors, to the maximum extent permitted by law, are authorized to effectuate such rebalancing by buying and selling Digital Assets or otherwise exchanging any type of Digital Asset into any other type of Digital Asset; provided, however, that no distribution in the form of Digital Assets shall be made to any Holder that has not responded to all requests by the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the Disbursing Agent, or the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, for information necessary to facilitate a particular distribution to such Holder.

The Wind-Down Debtors will be entitled to transfer funds between and among themselves as they determine to be necessary or appropriate to enable the Wind-Down Debtors to satisfy their obligations under the Amended Plan. Except as set forth in the Amended Plan, any changes in intercompany account balances resulting from such transfers may be accounted for and/or settled in accordance with the Debtors' historical intercompany account settlement practices and any such action will not violate the terms of the Amended Plan.

(d) Corporate Existence

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, the Plan Supplement, or any agreement, instrument, or other document incorporated in the Amended Plan or the Plan Supplement, on the Effective Date, each Debtor shall continue to exist after the Effective Date as a separate corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or other

form of entity, as the case may be, with all the powers of a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or other form of entity, as the case may be, pursuant to the New Governance Documents.

(e) Vesting of Assets

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, the Plan Supplement, or any agreement, instrument, or other document incorporated the Amended Plan or the Plan Supplement, on the Effective Date: all Assets in each Estate, including all Retained Causes of Action and any Assets acquired by any of the Debtors, shall vest in each applicable Wind-Down Debtor free and clear of all Liens, Claims, charges, or other encumbrances (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any Allowed General Unsecured Claims). The vesting of Assets pursuant to the Amended Plan shall not be construed to destroy or limit any such assets or rights or be construed as a waiver of any right, and such rights may be asserted by the Wind-Down Debtors as if the asset or right was still held by the Debtors. On and after the Effective Date, except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, the New Governance Documents, or the Plan Administration Agreement, each Wind-Down Debtor may use, acquire, or dispose of property, and compromise or settle any Claims, Interests, or Causes of Action without supervision or approval by the Bankruptcy Court and free of any restrictions of the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules.

Notwithstanding any prohibition on assignability under applicable non-bankruptcy law, on and after the Effective Date, if additional Assets become available, such additional Assets shall be treated as if they were transferred to (as applicable) and vested in the applicable Wind-Down Debtor as a successor to the Debtors with all attendant rights, title, and interests in and to all such Assets, in accordance with section 1141 of the Bankruptcy Code. All such Assets shall automatically vest in the Wind-Down Debtors free and clear of all Liens, Claims, charges, or other encumbrances (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any Allowed General Unsecured Claims pursuant to the terms of the Amended Plan).

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, to the extent that any Holder of a Secured Claim that has been satisfied in full pursuant to the Amended Plan, or any agent for such Holder, has filed or recorded publicly any Liens and/or security interests to secure such Holder's Secured Claim, as soon as practicable on or after the Effective Date, such Holder (or the agent for such Holder) shall take any and all steps requested by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors that are necessary to cancel and/or extinguish such Liens and/or security interests.

On and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors may present Bankruptcy Court order(s) or assignment(s) suitable for filing in the records of every county or governmental agency where the property vested in accordance with the foregoing paragraph is or was located, which provide that such property is conveyed to and vested in the Wind-Down Debtors. The Bankruptcy Court order(s) or assignment(s) may designate all Liens, Claims, encumbrances, or other interests which appear of record and/or from which the property is being transferred, assigned, and/or vested free and clear of. The Amended Plan shall be conclusively deemed to be adequate notice that such Lien, Claim, encumbrance, or other interest is being extinguished and no notice, other than by the Amended Plan, shall be given prior to the presentation of such Bankruptcy Court order(s) or assignment(s). Any Person having a Lien, Claim, encumbrance, or other interest against any of the property vested in accordance with the foregoing paragraph shall be conclusively deemed to have consented to the transfer, assignment, and vesting of such property to or in the Wind-Down Debtors free and clear of all Liens, Claims, charges, or other encumbrances by failing to object to confirmation of the Amended Plan, except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan.

(f) Cancellation of Existing Securities and Agreements

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, on the Effective Date: (a) all Interests, and each certificate, share, note, bond, indenture, purchase right, option, warrant, or other instrument or document, directly or indirectly, evidencing or creating any indebtedness or obligation of or ownership interest in the Debtors or giving rise to any Claim or Interest shall be cancelled or extinguished and the Debtors and the Wind-Down Debtors shall not have any continuing obligations thereunder; and (b) the obligations of the Debtors pursuant, relating, or pertaining to any agreements, indentures, certificates of designation, bylaws, or certificate or articles of incorporation or similar documents governing the shares, certificates, notes, bonds, purchase rights, options, warrants, or other instruments or documents evidencing or creating any indebtedness or obligation of, or Claims against or Interests in, the Debtors shall be released; provided that, notwithstanding the releases set forth in Article

VIII of the Amended Plan, Confirmation, or the occurrence of the Effective Date, any such indenture or agreement that governs the rights of the Holder of a Claim or Interest shall continue in effect solely for purposes of enabling Holders of Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests to receive distributions under the Amended Plan as provided in the Amended Plan; provided further that, absent the consent of the Debtors and the Committee's Consent, nothing in Article IV.B.6 of the Amended Plan shall effectuate a cancellation of any Intercompany Interests, Intercompany Claims (except for claims settled as part of the GAP/GGC Settlement or the GGC/GGH Settlement), or Interests.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Article IV.B.6 of the Amended Plan, any provision in any document, instrument, lease, or other agreement that causes or effectuates, or purports to cause or effectuate, a default, termination, waiver, or other forfeiture of, or by, a Debtor or its Interests, as a result of the cancellations, terminations, satisfaction, or releases provided for in Article IV.B.6 of the Amended Plan shall be deemed null and void and shall be of no force and effect. Nothing contained in the Amended Plan shall be deemed to cancel, terminate, or release the obligation of a Debtor or any of its counterparties under any Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease to the extent such executory contract or unexpired lease has been assumed by such Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor, as applicable, pursuant to the Amended Plan or a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court.

(g) Corporate Action

Upon the Effective Date, all actions (whether to occur before, on, or after the Effective Date) contemplated by the Amended Plan shall be deemed authorized and approved by the Bankruptcy Court in all respects, including, as applicable: (1) the appointment of the New Board, the PA Officer, and other directors and officers for the Wind-Down Debtors, including the Wind-Down Oversight Committee; (2) the implementation of the Restructuring; (3) the re-vesting of the Wind-Down Debtors' Assets in the Wind-Down Debtors and the transactions and distributions contemplated under the Amended Plan and the Distribution Principles, including any rebalancing of Distributable Assets; (4) the rejection, assumption, or assumption and assignment, as applicable, of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases; and (5) all other actions contemplated by the Amended Plan and the Definitive Documents. Upon the Effective Date, all matters provided for in the Amended Plan involving the corporate structure of the Wind-Down Debtors, and any corporate action required by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors in connection with the Amended Plan (including any items listed in the first sentence of this paragraph) shall be deemed to have occurred and shall be in effect, without any requirement of further action by the security Holders, directors, managers, or officers of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors. On or (as applicable) before the Effective Date, the appropriate directors, managers, officers, or other authorized persons of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors shall be authorized and empowered to issue, execute, and deliver the agreements, documents, securities, and instruments contemplated by the Amended Plan (or necessary or desirable to effectuate the transactions contemplated by the Amended Plan) in the name of and on behalf of the Wind-Down Debtors to the extent not previously authorized by the Bankruptcy Court. The New Board shall be appointed by DCG subject to the limitations set forth in the Amended Plan; provided, however, in selecting the Persons for appointment to the New Board, DCG shall only be entitled to choose those Persons that are identified on a list of [seven (7)] candidates that is delivered to DCG by the Committee, in consultation with the Debtors and with the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred). The authorizations and approvals contemplated by Article IV.B.7 of the Amended Plan shall be effective notwithstanding any requirements under non-bankruptcy law.

(h) New Governance Documents

To the extent required under the Amended Plan or applicable non-bankruptcy law, the Wind-Down Debtors will, on or as soon as practicable after the Effective Date, file their respective New Governance Documents with the applicable Secretaries of State and/or other applicable authorities in their respective states, provinces, or countries of incorporation in accordance with the corporate laws of the respective states, provinces, or countries of incorporation. To the extent required by section 1123(a)(6) of the Bankruptcy Code, the New Governance Documents of the Wind-Down Debtors will prohibit the issuance of non-voting equity securities. After the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors may amend and restate their respective New Governance Documents and other constituent documents, as permitted by the laws of their respective states, provinces, or countries of organization and their respective New Governance Documents.

On the Effective Date, the New Governance Documents, substantially in the forms set forth in the Amended Plan Supplement, shall be deemed to be valid, binding, and enforceable in accordance with their terms and provisions.

In the event of the Debtors' solvency, DCG, as Holdco's corporate parent and sole shareholder, would expect that it would retain all rights and powers provided to it under existing corporate governance documents and applicable law, and would expect to have full approval rights over the New Governance Documents. Accordingly, to the extent that the Amended Plan contemplates providing creditors with rights over the New Governance Documents in a solvent-debtor scenario, DCG will be objecting to such provisions in the Amended Plan.

(i) Directors and Officers of the Wind-Down Debtors

[As of the Effective Date, the term of the current members of the board of directors, board of managers, or other governing body of the Debtors shall expire automatically and each person serving as a director or manager of a Debtor shall be removed and shall be deemed to have resigned and cease to serve automatically. The New Board shall be appointed by DCG subject to the limitations set forth in the Amended Plan; provided, ~~however, in selecting the Persons for appointment to the New Board, DCG shall only be entitled to appoint those Persons who are identified on a list of [seven (7)] candidates selected by the Committee, in consultation with the Debtors and with the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred); provided~~ that following the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Oversight Committee shall be responsible for identifying any nominees to replace members of the New Board by submitting a list of three (3) Persons for each member of the New Board who needs to be replaced; ~~provided further that in no event shall DCG be entitled to terminate any member of the New Board.~~ The New Board shall govern each of the Wind-Down Debtors and consult with the Wind-Down Oversight Committee on various matters identified in the Amended Plan and the Plan Administration Agreement.]

Pursuant to section 1129(a)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors will, to the extent known, disclose in advance of the Confirmation Hearing the identity and affiliations of any Person proposed to serve on the New Board, as well as those Persons that will serve as an officer of any of the Wind-Down Debtors. If any such director or officer is an "insider" as defined in section 101(31) of the Bankruptcy Code, the nature of any compensation to be paid to such director or officer will also be disclosed to the extent required under the Bankruptcy Code. Each such director and officer shall serve from and after the Effective Date pursuant to the terms of the New Governance Documents and other constituent documents of each of the Wind-Down Debtors.

In the event of the Debtors' solvency, DCG, as Holdco's corporate parent and sole shareholder, would expect that it should have all rights and powers provided to it under existing corporate governance documents and applicable law, and would expect that it would retain full approval rights over the section of the Directors and Officers of the Wind-Down Debtors. Accordingly, to the extent that the Amended Plan contemplates providing creditors with rights over the Directors and Officers of the Wind-Down Debtors in a solvent-debtor scenario, DCG will be objecting to such provisions in the Amended Plan.

(j) Effectuating Documents; Further Transactions

On and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors, their respective officers, the PA Officer, and the members of the New Board are, subject to the New Governance Documents and the Plan Administration Agreement, authorized to and may issue, execute, deliver, file, or record such contracts, Securities, instruments, releases, and other agreements or documents and take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate, implement, and further evidence the terms and conditions of the Amended Plan and the Securities issued pursuant to the Amended Plan (if any) in the name of and on behalf of the Wind-Down Debtors, without the need for any approvals, authorization, or consents except those expressly required pursuant to the Amended Plan.

(k) Reserved

(l) Exemption from Certain Taxes and Fees

Pursuant to, and to the fullest extent permitted by, section 1146(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, (a) any issuance, transfer, or exchange of a Security (if any), (b) any creation of any Lien, mortgage, deed of trust, or other security interest, or (c) any sale, liquidation, or transfer of property, in each case, pursuant to, in contemplation of, or in connection with, the Amended Plan, including the transfer of any Assets to the Wind-Down Debtors and any rebalancing of Distributable Assets, shall not be subject to any document recording tax, stamp tax, conveyance fee, intangibles or similar tax, mortgage tax, stamp act, real estate transfer tax, sales or use tax, mortgage recording tax, Uniform Commercial Code filing or recording fee, regulatory filing or recording fee, or other similar tax or governmental assessment, and upon entry of the Confirmation Order, the appropriate state or local governmental officials or agents shall forgo the collection of any such tax or governmental assessment and accept for filing and recordation any instruments of transfer or other relevant documents without the payment of any such tax, recordation fee, or governmental assessment.

(m) Exemption from Registration Requirements

Any Securities offered, issued, or distributed pursuant to the Amended Plan will be so offered, issued, or distributed pursuant to section 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code or an exemption from registration under the Securities Act and all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, no Person shall be entitled to require a legal opinion regarding the validity of any transaction contemplated by the Amended Plan, including whether any Securities are exempt from registration and/or eligible for book-entry delivery, settlement, and depository services.

(n) Preservation of Causes of Action

In accordance with section 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, but subject in all respects to Article VIII of the Amended Plan, the Wind-Down Debtors shall retain and may enforce all rights to commence and pursue, as appropriate, any and all Causes of Action, whether arising before or after the Petition Date, including any Retained Causes of Action, and such rights to commence, prosecute, or settle such Causes of Action shall be preserved notwithstanding the occurrence of the Effective Date. The Wind-Down Debtors shall be vested with all rights, powers, and privileges of the Debtors (including the rights and powers of the Debtors under chapter 5 of the Bankruptcy Code) and may pursue such Causes of Action, as appropriate, in accordance with the best interests of the Wind-Down Debtors. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, all rights in any Retained Causes of Action shall vest in the Wind-Down Debtors as of the Effective Date, and may be pursued by the PA Officer in accordance with the provisions of the Amended Plan and the Plan Administration Agreement. **No Entity may rely on the absence of a specific reference in the Amended Plan, the Plan Supplement, or the Amended Disclosure Statement to any Causes of Action against it as any indication that the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors will not pursue any and all available Causes of Action against it. The Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors expressly reserve all rights to prosecute any and all Causes of Action against any Entity, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Amended Plan.** Unless any Causes of Action against an Entity are expressly waived, relinquished, exculpated, released, compromised, or settled in the Amended Plan or a Court order, including pursuant to Article VIII of the Amended Plan, the Debtors and the Wind-Down Debtors expressly reserve all Causes of Action for later adjudication and, therefore, no preclusion doctrine, including the doctrines of res judicata, collateral estoppel, issue preclusion, claim preclusion, estoppel (judicial, equitable, or otherwise), or laches, shall apply to such Causes of Action upon, after, or as a consequence of the Confirmation or Consummation. For the avoidance of doubt, in no instance will any Cause of Action preserved pursuant to Article IV.B.14 of the Amended Plan include any claim or Cause of Action with respect to, or against, a Released Party.

In accordance with section 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, any Causes of Action that a Debtor may hold against any Entity shall vest in the applicable Wind-Down Debtor. The applicable Wind-Down Debtors, through their authorized agents or representatives, shall retain and may exclusively enforce any and all such Causes of Action. The Wind-Down Debtors shall have the exclusive right, authority, and discretion to determine and to initiate, file, prosecute, enforce, abandon, settle, compromise, release, withdraw, or litigate to judgment any such Causes of Action, and to decline to do any of the foregoing without the consent or approval of any third party or further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court; provided that any settlement, compromise, release, withdrawal, or abandonment of any Cause of Action with over \$[10 million] at issue shall require the consent of the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight

Committee's Consent. The Wind-Down Debtors shall be deemed hereby substituted as plaintiff, defendant, or in any other capacity for the applicable Debtors and the Committee, as applicable, in any Causes of Action pending before the Bankruptcy Court or any other court that relates to a Wind-Down Debtors' Asset without the need for filing any motion for such relief.

(o) Director and Officer Liability Insurance

Notwithstanding anything in the Amended Plan to the contrary, effective as of the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors shall be deemed to have assumed all D&O Liability Insurance Policies (including tail coverage liability insurance) pursuant to section 365(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, to the extent they are Executory Contracts. Entry of the Confirmation Order will constitute the Bankruptcy Court's approval of the Wind-Down Debtors' assumption of each of the D&O Liability Insurance Policies, to the extent they are Executory Contracts. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Amended Plan, Confirmation of the Amended Plan shall not discharge, impair, or otherwise modify any indemnity obligations assumed by the foregoing assumption of the D&O Liability Insurance Policies, and each such indemnity obligation will be deemed and treated as an Executory Contract that has been assumed by the Wind-Down Debtors under the Amended Plan as to which no Proof of Claim need be Filed, and shall survive the Effective Date.

(p) Offsetting of Collateral

The Debtors and the Wind-Down Debtors are authorized, but shall not be required to, for purposes of calculating the Allowed amount of any Claim entitled to receive distributions under the Amended Plan, set off any Claim against the Debtors with (i) the value of any Loan Collateral that the applicable Debtor delivered to the Holder of such Claim or (ii) the value of any debt owed by the Holder of such Claim to the applicable Debtor, including as provided in the Distribution Principles.

(iii) GAP and GGC Intercompany Settlement

The Amended Plan incorporates a good faith settlement pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019 and section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code of all Intercompany Claims between GGC and GAP and provides for GGC to make a settlement contribution to GAP in an amount necessary for (i) Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP to effectively receive the same recovery as Allowed Fiat-or-Stablecoin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC, (ii) Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP to effectively receive the same recovery as Allowed BTC-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC, (iii) Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP to effectively receive the same recovery as Allowed ETH-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC, and (iv) Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GAP to effectively receive the same recovery as Allowed Alt-Coin-Denominated Unsecured Claims against GGC.

(iv) GGC and GGH Intercompany Settlement

The Amended Plan incorporates a good faith settlement pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019 and section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code of all Intercompany Claims between GGC and GGH and provides for GGC or Wind-Down GGC, as applicable, to receive the proceeds of any Monetization Transaction(s) allocated to ~~any portion of the Genesis Platform other than GGT~~ the Debtors.

F. Treatment of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

(i) Assumption of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

On the Effective Date, except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan or in any contract, instrument, release, or other agreement or document entered into in connection with the Amended Plan, the Amended Plan shall serve as a motion under sections 365 and 1123(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code to assume, assume and assign, or reject Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases, and all Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases shall be deemed rejected as of the Effective Date without the need for any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court, unless such Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease: (i) is designated on the Schedule of

Assumed Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases in the Plan Supplement; (ii) was previously assumed or rejected by the Debtors, pursuant to a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court; (iii) previously expired or terminated pursuant to its own terms or by agreement of the parties thereto; (iv) is the subject of a motion to reject filed by the Debtors on or before the Confirmation Date; or (v) is the subject of a motion to reject pursuant to which the requested effective date of such rejection is after the Effective Date.

Entry of the Confirmation Order shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's order approving the assumptions, assumptions and assignments, or rejections, as applicable, of Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases as set forth in the Amended Plan pursuant to sections 365(a) and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code. Each Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease assumed pursuant to the Amended Plan or by Bankruptcy Court order but not assigned to a third party before the Effective Date shall re-vest in and be fully enforceable by the applicable Wind-Down Debtor in accordance with its terms, except as such terms may have been modified by the provisions of the Amended Plan or any order of the Bankruptcy Court authorizing and providing for its assumption or assumption and assignment under applicable federal law. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable, reserve the right to alter, amend, modify, or supplement the Schedule of Assumed Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases with the Committee's Consent at any time on or prior to the date that is forty-five (45) days after the Effective Date on no less than seven (7) days' notice to the applicable non-Debtor counterparties.

Unless otherwise indicated, assumptions, assumptions and assignments, or rejections of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases pursuant to the Amended Plan are effective as of the Effective Date. Any motions to reject Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases pending on the Effective Date shall be subject to approval by the Bankruptcy Court on or after the Effective Date (or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter) by a Final Order.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, to the extent that any provision in any Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease assumed or assumed and assigned pursuant to the Amended Plan restricts or prevents, or purports to restrict or prevent, or is breached or deemed breached by, the assumption or assumption and assignment of such Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease (including any "change of control" provision), such provision shall be deemed modified such that the transactions contemplated by the Amended Plan shall not entitle the non-Debtor party thereto to terminate such Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease or to exercise any other default-related rights with respect thereto. Modifications, amendments, supplements, and restatements to prepetition Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases that have been executed by the Debtors during the Chapter 11 Cases shall not be deemed to alter the prepetition nature of the Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease or the validity, priority, or amount of any Claims that may arise in connection therewith.

(ii) Claims Based on Rejection of Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases and Deadline by Which to File Proofs of Claim

Unless otherwise provided by a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court, all Proofs of Claim with respect to Claims arising from the rejection of Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases, pursuant to the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, if any, must be Filed with the Bankruptcy Court in accordance with the Bar Date Order. **Any Claims arising from the rejection of an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease not Filed with the Bankruptcy Court within such time will be automatically Disallowed, forever barred from assertion, and shall not be enforceable against the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the Estates, or their property (as applicable), without the need for any objection by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, or further notice to, or action, order, or approval of, the Bankruptcy Court or any other Entity, and any Claim arising out of such rejection of the Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease shall be deemed fully satisfied, and released, and be subject to the permanent injunction set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan, notwithstanding anything in the Proof of Claim, if any, to the contrary.** All Allowed Claims arising from the rejection by any Debtor of any Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases pursuant to section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code shall be treated as General Unsecured Claims in accordance with Article III.B–D of the Amended Plan and may be objected to in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Amended Plan and the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules.

(iii) Cure of Defaults for Assumed Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

Any monetary defaults under an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease assumed by the Debtors, as reflected on the applicable Cure Notice, shall be satisfied, pursuant to section 365(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, by

payment of the proposed cure amount (if any) in Cash by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable, on the Effective Date or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, subject to the limitations described below or on such other terms as the parties to such Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases may otherwise agree. At least fourteen (14) days before the Confirmation Hearing, the Debtors shall distribute, or cause to be distributed, Cure Notices of proposed assumption and proposed cure amounts to the applicable third parties. Unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by the parties to the applicable Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease, any objection by a counterparty to an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease to a proposed assumption or related cure amount paid or proposed to be paid by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors to such counterparty must be filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served on and actually received by the Debtors at least seven (7) days before the Confirmation Hearing. **Any counterparty to an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease that fails to timely object to the proposed assumption or proposed cure amount shall be deemed to have assented to such assumption and cure amount, and any such objection shall be disallowed and forever barred, estopped, and enjoined from assertion, and shall not be enforceable against any Wind-Down Debtor, without the need for any objection by the Wind-Down Debtors or any other party in interest or any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.** For the avoidance of doubt, in the event that any counterparty to an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease receives a notice of assumption and there is no listed Cure amount, such Cure amount shall be considered to be zero.

Any Cure Claim shall be deemed fully satisfied, and released upon payment by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors of the amount set forth in the applicable Cure Notice or, if the Allowed Cure Claim with respect to any Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease is determined by a Final Order to be greater than the applicable amount set forth in the Cure Notice, the amount of such Allowed Cure Claim; provided, however, that following entry of a Final Order resolving any such dispute, the applicable Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor shall have the right to reject any Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease within thirty (30) days of such resolution; provided further, however, that nothing in the Amended Plan shall prevent the Wind-Down Debtors from paying any Cure Claim despite the failure of the relevant counterparty to file such request for payment of such Cure Claim. The Wind-Down Debtors also may settle any Cure Claim without any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

If there is any dispute regarding any Cure Claim, the ability of the Wind-Down Debtors or any assignee to provide “adequate assurance of future performance” within the meaning of section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, or any other matter pertaining to assumption, then payment of the Cure Claim shall occur as soon as reasonably practicable after entry of a Final Order resolving such dispute, approving such assumption (and, if applicable, assignment), or as may be agreed upon by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable, and the counterparty to the Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent the dispute relates solely to any Cure Claims, the applicable Debtor may assume the Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease (subject to the Committee’s Consent) prior to the resolution of any such dispute; provided, however, that the Debtor reserves Cash in an amount sufficient to pay the full amount reasonably asserted as the required Cure Claim by the contract counterparty; provided further, however, that following entry of a Final Order resolving any such dispute, the applicable Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor shall have the right to reject any Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease within thirty (30) days of such resolution.

Assumption of any Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease pursuant to the Amended Plan or otherwise shall result in the full release and satisfaction of any Claims or defaults, whether monetary or nonmonetary, including defaults of provisions restricting the change in control or ownership interest composition or other bankruptcy or insolvency-related defaults, arising under any assumed Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease at any time before the date that the Debtors assume such Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease. Any Proofs of Claim Filed with respect to an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease that has been assumed, including pursuant to the Confirmation Order, shall be deemed Disallowed and expunged, without further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

(iv) Indemnification Obligations

The Indemnification Obligations shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be discharged or Impaired by Confirmation of the Amended Plan, and the Indemnification Obligations shall be deemed and treated as Executory Contracts assumed by the Debtors under the Amended Plan, and shall continue as obligations of the Wind-Down Debtors; *provided, however*, that the Wind-Down Debtors shall not indemnify (i) directors or officers of the Debtors for any Claims or Causes of Action arising out of or relating to any act or omission that constitutes

knowing and intentional fraud, gross negligence, or willful misconduct or (ii) any current or former directors or officers of the Debtors that are also DCG Parties.

(v) Insurance Policies

To the extent that any of the Debtors' insurance policies constitute Executory Contracts, such insurance policies (including all D&O Liability Insurance Policies) and any agreements, documents, or instruments relating thereto are treated as and deemed to be Executory Contracts under the Amended Plan and shall be assumed by the Wind-Down Debtors on the Effective Date, and all other insurance policies shall vest in the Wind-Down Debtors.

(vi) Modifications, Amendments, Supplements, Restatements, or Other Agreements

Unless otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, each Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease that is assumed or assigned shall include all modifications, amendments, supplements, restatements, or other agreements that in any manner affect such Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease, and Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases related thereto, if any, including easements, licenses, permits, rights, privileges, immunities, options, rights of first refusal, and any other interests, unless any of the foregoing agreements has been previously rejected or repudiated or is rejected or repudiated under the Amended Plan.

Modifications, amendments, supplements, and restatements to prepetition Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases that have been executed by the Debtors during the Chapter 11 Cases shall not be deemed to alter the prepetition nature of the Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease, or the validity, priority, or amount of any Claims that may arise in connection therewith.

(vii) Reservation of Rights

Neither the exclusion nor inclusion of any Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease on the Schedule of Assumed Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases, nor anything contained in the Amended Plan, shall constitute an admission by the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors that any such contract or lease is in fact an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease or that any Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor has any liability thereunder. If there is a dispute regarding whether a contract or lease is or was executory or unexpired at the time of assumption or rejection, the Debtors or, after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors shall have thirty (30) days following entry of a Final Order resolving such dispute to alter their treatment of such contract or lease.

(viii) Nonoccurrence of Effective Date

In the event that the Effective Date does not occur, the Bankruptcy Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to any request to extend the deadline for assuming or rejecting any Unexpired Lease pursuant to section 365(d)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code.

G. Provisions Governing Distributions

(i) Timing and Calculation of Amounts to Be Distributed

Unless otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, on the Effective Date or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter (or, if a Claim is not an Allowed Claim on the Effective Date, on the date that such Claim becomes Allowed or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter), each Holder of an Allowed Claim, including any portion of a Claim that is an Allowed Claim notwithstanding that other portions of such Claim are a Disputed Claim or a Disallowed Claim, shall, with respect to the portion of the Claim that is an Allowed Claim, receive the full amount of the distributions that the Amended Plan provides for Allowed Claims in each applicable Class and in the manner provided in the Amended Plan. In the event that any payment or act under the Amended Plan is required to be made or performed on a date that is not a Business Day, the making of such payment or the performance of such act may be completed on the next succeeding Business Day, but shall be deemed to have been completed as of the required date.

If and to the extent that there are Disputed Claims, distributions on account of any such Disputed Claims shall be made pursuant to the provisions set forth in Article VII of the Amended Plan. Notwithstanding any provision of the Amended Plan to the contrary, to the extent a Claim is disallowed by an order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, shall not be required to reserve any amount for payment of such Claim, regardless of whether the time to appeal, petition for certiorari, or move for a new trial, reargument, or rehearing has not expired or whether an appeal, petition for certiorari, or other proceeding for a new trial, reargument, or rehearing is pending with respect to such order.

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, Holders of Claims shall not be entitled to interest, dividends, or accruals on the distributions provided for in the Amended Plan, regardless of whether such distributions are delivered on or at any time after the Effective Date.

(ii) Disbursing Agent and Gemini Distribution Agent

All distributions under the Amended Plan shall be made by the Disbursing Agent and, in the case of distributions on Allowed Gemini Lender Claims, the Gemini Distribution Agent. The Disbursing Agent and the Gemini Distribution Agent shall not be required to give any bond or surety or other security for the performance of its duties unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court. Additionally, in the event that the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent is so otherwise ordered, all costs and expenses of procuring any such bond or surety shall be borne by the Wind-Down Debtors.

(a) Powers of the Disbursing Agent and the Gemini Distribution Agent

The Disbursing Agent and the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, shall be empowered and directed to: (a) effect all actions and execute all agreements, instruments, and other documents necessary to perform its duties under the Amended Plan; (b) make all distributions contemplated hereby; (c) take all actions required of it by the Distribution Principles; (d) employ professionals to represent it with respect to its responsibilities; and (e) exercise such other powers as may be vested in the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent by order of the Bankruptcy Court, pursuant to the Amended Plan and the Distribution Principles, or as deemed by the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent to be necessary and proper to implement the provisions of the Amended Plan and the Distribution Principles.

The Gemini Distribution Agent shall, at its sole discretion and to the maximum extent permitted by law, be authorized to (i) enter into a Monetization Transaction of assets distributed or transferred to the Gemini Distribution Agent, including the Gemini GBTC Shares, and (ii) rebalance the Cash and Digital Assets distributed to the Gemini Distribution Agent, in each case, to enable the Gemini Distribution Agent to make distributions in respect of Gemini Lender Claims denominated in Digital Assets in the like kind form of Digital Asset in which such Claims are denominated. The Gemini Distribution Agent, to the maximum extent permitted by law, is authorized to effectuate such rebalancing by buying and selling Digital Assets or otherwise exchanging any type of Digital Asset into any other type of Digital Asset.

(b) Expenses Incurred on or After the Effective Date

Except as otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, the amount of any reasonable and documented fees and expenses incurred by the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent (each solely in its capacity as such solely with respect to its duties in such capacity) on or after the Effective Date, and any reasonable and documented compensation and expense reimbursement claims (including reasonable and documented attorney fees and expenses) made by the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent (each solely in its capacity as such), shall be paid in Cash by the Wind-Down Debtors from the Wind-Down Reserve; *provided* that the fees and expenses incurred by the Gemini Distribution Agent shall be subject to the Wind-Down Budget; *provided further* that the amount of fees and expenses budgeted for the Gemini Distribution Agent in the Wind-Down Budget shall be determined in the Debtors' reasonable discretion, and the Gemini Distribution Agent shall not incur any fees and expenses in excess of the Wind-Down Budget without the prior written consent of the PA Officer.

(c) No Liability

Except on account of gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct, each of the Disbursing Agent and the Gemini Distribution Agent shall have no (a) liability to any party for actions taken in accordance with the Amended Plan or in reliance upon information provided to it in accordance with the Amended Plan or (b) obligation or liability to any party who (i) does not hold a Claim against the Debtors as of the Distribution Record Date or any other date on which a distribution is made or (ii) does not otherwise comply with the terms of the Amended Plan.

(iii) Delivery of Distributions and Undeliverable or Unclaimed Distribution

(a) Delivery of Distributions on Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests

(i) Distribution Record Date

As of the close of business on the Distribution Record Date, the various transfer registers for each of the Classes of Claims and Interests maintained by the Debtors, or their respective agents, shall be deemed closed, and there shall be no further changes in the record Holders of any of the Claims and Interests. The Disbursing Agent and the Gemini Distribution Agent shall have no obligation to recognize any transfer of Claims or Interests occurring after the close of business on the Distribution Record Date.

(ii) Delivery of Distributions in General

Subject to the Distribution Principles and except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan (including in the next paragraph), the Disbursing Agent shall make distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims (other than Gemini Lender Claims) and Allowed Interests (if any) as of the Distribution Record Date at the address (physical address or digital wallet, as applicable) for each such Holder as indicated on the applicable register or in the Debtors' records as of the date of any such distribution (as applicable), including the address set forth in any Proof of Claim filed by that Holder; provided, however, that the manner of such distributions shall be determined at the discretion of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors. Holders of Claims may notify the Disbursing Agent by email of any changes to their address for receipt of distributions.

(iii) Delivery of Distributions on Claims Denominated in Digital Assets

Subject to the Distribution Principles, the Debtors and the Wind-Down Debtors will use commercially reasonable efforts, subject to applicable law and the terms of the Amended Plan, to provide recoveries in respect of Claims denominated in Digital Assets in the like-kind form of Digital Asset in which such Claims are denominated, including by buying Digital Assets with the Debtors' or Wind-Down Debtors' Cash, selling Digital Assets for Cash, or otherwise exchanging any type of Digital Asset into any other type of Digital Asset; provided that no distribution in the form of Digital Assets shall be made to any Holder that has not responded to all requests by the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the Disbursing Agent, or the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, for information necessary to facilitate a particular distribution to such Holder.

(iv) Delivery of Distributions on Gemini Lender Claims.

Subject to the Distribution Principles, for purposes of distributions and treatment under the Amended Plan only (and not for voting or election purposes), Gemini shall be deemed to be the Holder of all Gemini Lender Claims and all distributions on account of Allowed Gemini Lender Claims shall be made to the Gemini Distribution Agent and held in trust in a segregated account for the benefit of the Holders of Allowed Gemini Lender Claims. As soon as practicable following delivery of any distribution to the Gemini Distribution Agent under the Amended Plan on account of Allowed Gemini Lender Claims, the Gemini Distribution Agent shall arrange to deliver or direct the delivery of such distributions to or on behalf of the Holders of Allowed Gemini Lender Claims. Any distributions made to Gemini on account of the Allowed Gemini Lender Claims shall reduce the Gemini Lender Claims on a dollar-for-dollar basis and release the Wind-Down Debtors from any further responsibility related to such distributions.

(v) Minimum Distributions

Subject to the Distribution Principles, no distribution shall be made by the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent on account of an Allowed Claim if the amount to be distributed to the Holder of such Claim on the applicable Distribution Date has an economic value of less than \$250, provided, however, that the Gemini Distribution Agent may elect to make such distributions to Gemini Lenders in its sole discretion.

(b) Undeliverable Distributions and Unclaimed Property

In the event that (a) any distribution to any Holder is returned as undeliverable or (b) the Holder of an Allowed Claim or Interest does not respond to a request by the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the Disbursing Agent, or the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, for information necessary to facilitate a particular distribution, no distribution to such Holder shall be made unless and until the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the Disbursing Agent, or the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, shall have determined the then-current address of such Holder or received the necessary information to facilitate a particular distribution, at which time such distribution shall be made to such Holder without interest, dividends, or other accruals of any kind; provided that such distributions shall be deemed unclaimed property under section 347(b) of the Bankruptcy Code on the date that is one year after the Effective Date. After such date, all unclaimed property or interests in property shall be deemed to be "Distributable Assets" and distributed to Holders of Allowed Claims in accordance with the Amended Plan and the Distribution Principles (it being understood that, for purposes of Article VI.C of the Amended Plan, the Claim underlying such unclaimed distribution shall be treated as Disallowed) without need for a further order by the Bankruptcy Court (notwithstanding any applicable federal, provincial, or state escheat, abandoned, or unclaimed property laws to the contrary), and the Claim of any Holder to such property or Interest in property shall be forever barred and shall not be entitled to any distributions under the Amended Plan.

(iv) *Manner of Payment*

At the option of the Disbursing Agent or the Gemini Distribution Agent, as applicable, any Cash payment to be made under the Amended Plan may be made by check, wire transfer, or ACH as otherwise required or provided in applicable agreements.

(v) *Compliance with Tax Requirements*

In connection with the Amended Plan, to the extent applicable, the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the PA Officer, the Disbursing Agent, the Gemini Distribution Agent, and any applicable withholding agent shall comply with all applicable tax withholding and reporting requirements imposed on them by any Governmental Unit, and all distributions made pursuant to the Amended Plan shall be subject to such withholding and reporting requirements. Notwithstanding any provision in the Amended Plan to the contrary, such parties shall be authorized to take all actions necessary or appropriate to comply with such withholding and reporting requirements, including liquidating a portion of the distribution to be made under the Amended Plan to generate sufficient funds to pay applicable withholding taxes, withholding distributions until receipt of information necessary to facilitate such distributions, or establishing any other mechanisms they believe are reasonable and appropriate. All Persons holding Claims against any Debtor shall be required to provide any additional information reasonably necessary for the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the PA Officer, the Disbursing Agent, the Gemini Distribution Agent, and any applicable withholding agent to comply with all tax withholding and reporting requirements imposed on them by any Governmental Unit, including an IRS Form W-8 or W-9, as applicable, and any other applicable tax forms. The Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the PA Officer, the Disbursing Agent, the Gemini Distribution Agent, and any applicable withholding agent reserve the right to allocate all distributions made under the Amended Plan in a manner that complies with all other legal requirements, such as applicable wage garnishments, alimony, child support, and other spousal awards, Liens, and encumbrances. Any amounts withheld pursuant to the Amended Plan shall be deemed to have been distributed to and received by the applicable recipient for all purposes of the Amended Plan. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Amended Plan to the contrary, each Holder of an Allowed Claim or Allowed Interest shall have the sole and exclusive responsibility for the satisfaction and payment of any tax obligations imposed on such Holder by any Governmental Unit, including income, withholding, and other tax obligations, on account of such distribution.

(vi) Foreign Currency Exchange Rate

Except as otherwise provided in a Bankruptcy Court order, as of the Effective Date, any Claim asserted in Foreign Currency shall be automatically deemed converted to the equivalent U.S. dollar value using the exchange rate for the applicable Foreign Currency as published in The Wall Street Journal, National Edition, on the Petition Date.

(vii) Surrender of Cancelled Instruments or Securities

As a condition precedent to receiving a full and final distribution on account of its Allowed Claim, each Holder of a Claim shall be deemed to have surrendered the certificates or other documentation underlying each such Claim, and all such surrendered certificates and other documentation shall be deemed to be cancelled pursuant to Article IV of the Amended Plan, except to the extent otherwise provided in the Amended Plan.

(viii) Allocations

The aggregate consideration to be distributed to each Holder of an Allowed Claim will be allocated first to the principal amount of such Allowed Claim, with any excess allocated to unpaid interest that accrued on such Allowed Claims, if any.

(ix) No Postpetition Interest on Claims

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in an order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Amended Plan, or the Confirmation Order, or required by applicable bankruptcy law, postpetition interest shall not accrue or be paid on any Claims or Interests and no Holder of a Claim or Interest shall be entitled to interest accruing on or after the Petition Date on any such Claim.

(x) Setoffs and Recoupment

The Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors may, but shall not be required to, set off against, or recoup from, any Allowed Claim against a Debtor any claim, right, or Cause of Action of any nature whatsoever that the applicable Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor may have against the Holder of such Claim, to the extent such claims, rights, or Causes of Action have not been otherwise compromised, settled, or released on or prior to the Effective Date (whether pursuant to the Amended Plan or otherwise). Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither the failure to do so nor the allowance of any Claim against a Debtor hereunder shall constitute a waiver or release by the applicable Debtor or Wind-Down Debtor of any such Claim it may have against the Holder of such Allowed Claim.

(xi) Claims Paid or Payable by Third Parties

(a) Claims Paid by Third Parties

The Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors shall reduce in full an Allowed Claim, and such Claim shall be Disallowed without a Claim objection having to be Filed and without any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court, to the extent that the Holder of such Claim receives payment in full on account of such Claim from a party that is not a Debtor or a Wind-Down Debtor; provided that the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors shall provide 21 days' notice to the Holder prior to any disallowance of such Claim during which period the Holder may object to such disallowance, and if the parties cannot reach an agreed resolution, the matter shall be decided by the Bankruptcy Court. Subject to the last sentence of this paragraph, to the extent a Holder of a Claim receives a distribution on account of such Claim and thereafter receives payment from a party that is not a Debtor or a Wind-Down Debtor on account of such Claim, such Holder shall, within fourteen (14) days of receipt thereof, repay or return the distribution to the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors to the extent the Holder's total recovery on account of such Claim from the third party and under the Amended Plan exceeds the amount of such Claim as of the Petition Date. The failure of such Holder to timely repay or return such distribution shall result in the Holder

owing the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors annualized interest at the Federal Judgment Rate on such amount owed for each Business Day after the 14-day grace period specified above until the amount is repaid.

(b) Claims Payable by Insurers

No distributions under the Amended Plan shall be made on account of an Allowed Claim that is payable pursuant to one of the Debtors' insurance policies until the Holder of such Allowed Claim has exhausted all remedies with respect to such insurance policy. To the extent that one or more of the Debtors' insurers agrees to satisfy in full or in part a Claim (if and to the extent adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction), then immediately upon such insurers' agreement, the applicable portion of such Claim may be expunged to the extent of any agreed upon satisfaction without an objection having to be Filed and without any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

(c) Applicability of Insurance Policies

Except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims shall be in accordance with the provisions of any applicable insurance policy. Nothing contained in the Amended Plan shall constitute or be deemed a waiver of any Cause of Action that the Debtors or any Entity may hold against any insurers under any policies of insurance, nor shall anything contained in the Amended Plan constitute or be deemed a waiver by such insurers of any defenses, including coverage defenses, held by such insurers.

H. Procedures for Resolving Contingent, Unliquidated, and Disputed Claims

(i) Allowance of Claims

On or after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors shall have and retain any and all rights and defenses that the Debtors had with respect to any Claim immediately prior to the Effective Date. Except as expressly provided in the Amended Plan or in any order entered in the Chapter 11 Cases before the Effective Date (including the Confirmation Order), no Claim shall become an Allowed Claim unless and until such Claim is deemed Allowed under the Amended Plan or the Bankruptcy Code, or the Bankruptcy Court has entered a Final Order, including, if applicable, the Confirmation Order (when it becomes a Final Order), in the Chapter 11 Cases allowing such Claim. Any setoff exercised pursuant to Article IV.B.16 of the Amended Plan shall be taken into account when calculating the extent to which any Claim is Allowed for any purpose hereunder. All settlements of Claims approved prior to the Effective Date pursuant to a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, or otherwise shall be binding on all parties.

Notwithstanding anything in the Amended Plan to the contrary, (1) Claims against the Debtors that result from the Debtors' rejection of an Executory Contract or Unexpired Lease, (2) Claims filed to dispute the amount of any proposed Cure pursuant to section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, and (3) Claims that the Debtors seek to have determined by the Bankruptcy Court shall in all cases be determined by the Bankruptcy Court, if not otherwise resolved through settlement with the applicable claimant.

(ii) Claims and Interests Administration Responsibilities

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Amended Plan and notwithstanding any requirements that may be imposed pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors, by order of the Bankruptcy Court, shall together have the sole authority to: (1) File, withdraw, or litigate to judgment objections to Claims or Interests; (2) settle or compromise any Disputed Claim without any further notice to or action, order, or approval by the Bankruptcy Court, provided that any settlement or compromise of a Disputed Claim that exceeds \$[5 million] shall require approval of the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee's Consent, to the extent set forth in the Plan Administration Agreement and the New Governance Documents; and (3) administer and adjust the Claims Register to reflect any such settlements or compromises without any further notice to or action, order, or approval by the Bankruptcy Court. In any action or proceeding to determine the existence, validity, or amount of

any Claim, any and all claims or defenses that could have been asserted by the applicable Debtor(s) or the Entity holding such Claim are preserved as if the Chapter 11 Cases had not been commenced.

(iii) Estimation of Claims

Before or after the Effective Date, the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors may (but are not required to) at any time request that the Bankruptcy Court estimate any Disputed Claim pursuant to section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, regardless of whether any party previously has objected to such Claim or whether the Bankruptcy Court has ruled on any such objection, and the Bankruptcy Court shall retain jurisdiction to estimate any such Claim, including during the litigation of any objection to any Claim or during any appeal relating to such objection. In the event that the Bankruptcy Court estimates any Disputed Claim, that estimated amount shall constitute a maximum limitation on such Claim for all purposes under the Amended Plan (including for purposes of distributions), and the Debtors may elect to pursue any supplemental proceedings to object to any ultimate distribution on such Claim. Notwithstanding section 502(j) of the Bankruptcy Code, in no event shall any Holder of a Claim that has been estimated pursuant to section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code or otherwise be entitled to seek reconsideration of such estimation unless such Holder has filed a motion requesting the right to seek such reconsideration on or before twenty-one (21) days after the date on which such Claim is estimated. All of the aforementioned Claims and objection, estimation, and resolution procedures are cumulative and not exclusive of one another. Claims may be estimated and subsequently compromised, settled, withdrawn, or resolved by any mechanism approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

(iv) Adjustment to Claims or Interests Without Objection

Any duplicate Claim or Interest, any Claim or Interest that has been paid or satisfied, or any Claim that has been amended or superseded may be adjusted or expunged on the Claims Register at the direction of the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, or the PA Officer, as applicable, without the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, or the PA Officer, as applicable, having to File an application, motion, complaint, objection, or any other legal proceeding seeking to object to such Claim or Interest and without any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

(v) Time to File Objections to Claims

Any objections to Claims, which, prior to the Effective Date, may be Filed by any party, shall be Filed on or before the Claims Objection Deadline.

(vi) Disallowance of Claims

Any Claims held by Entities from which property is recoverable under section 542, 543, 550, or 553 of the Bankruptcy Code or that is a transferee of a transfer avoidable under section 522(f), 522(h), 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, or 724(a) of the Bankruptcy Code shall be deemed Disallowed pursuant to section 502(d) of the Bankruptcy Code, and Holders of such Claims may not receive any distributions on account of such Claims until such time as such Causes of Action against that Entity have been settled or a Court order with respect thereto has been entered and all sums due, if any, to the Debtors by that Entity have been turned over or paid to the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors.

ANY CLAIM THAT HAS BEEN LISTED IN THE SCHEDULES AS DISPUTED, CONTINGENT, OR UNLIQUIDATED, AND FOR WHICH NO PROOF OF CLAIM HAS BEEN TIMELY FILED, SHALL BE DEEMED DISALLOWED AND SHALL BE EXPUNGED WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION AND WITHOUT ANY FURTHER NOTICE TO OR ACTION, ORDER, OR APPROVAL OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THE AMENDED PLAN, IN AN ORDER OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, OR OTHERWISE AGREED, ANY AND ALL PROOFS OF CLAIM FILED AFTER THE APPLICABLE BAR DATE SHALL BE DEEMED DISALLOWED AND EXPUNGED AS OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE WITHOUT ANY FURTHER NOTICE TO OR ACTION, ORDER, OR APPROVAL

OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, AND HOLDERS OF SUCH CLAIMS MAY NOT RECEIVE ANY DISTRIBUTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF SUCH CLAIMS, UNLESS AT OR PRIOR TO THE CONFIRMATION HEARING SUCH LATE CLAIM HAS BEEN ALLOWED BY A FINAL ORDER.

(vii) Amendments to Claims

On or after the Effective Date, except as provided in the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, a Claim may not be Filed or amended without the prior authorization of the Bankruptcy Court and any such new or amended Claim Filed without the Bankruptcy Court's prior approval shall be deemed Disallowed in full and expunged without any further action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

(viii) No Distributions Pending Allowance

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Amended Plan to the contrary, no payment or distribution of any kind or nature provided under the Amended Plan shall be made on account of any Claim to the extent that all or any portion of such Claim is a Disputed Claim, including if an objection to such Claim or portion thereof is Filed as set forth in Article VII of the Amended Plan, unless and until such Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim; provided that any portion of a Claim that is an Allowed Claim shall receive the payment or distribution provided under the Amended Plan thereon notwithstanding that any other portion of such Claim is a Disputed Claim.

(ix) Single Satisfaction of Claims

Holders of Allowed Claims may assert such Claims against each Debtor obligated with respect to such Claim, and such Claims shall be entitled to share in the recovery provided for the applicable Class of Claims against each obligated Debtor based upon the full Allowed amount of the Claim. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no case shall the aggregate value of all property received or retained under the Amended Plan on account of any Allowed Claim exceed 100% of such Allowed Claim.

I. Settlement, Release, Injunction, and Related Provisions

(i) Compromise and Settlement of Claims, Interests, and Controversies

Pursuant to sections 363 and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 9019 and in consideration for the distributions, releases, and other benefits provided pursuant to the Amended Plan, which distributions, releases, and other benefits shall be irrevocable and not subject to challenge upon the Effective Date, the provisions of the Amended Plan, and the distributions, releases, and other benefits provided hereunder, shall constitute a good-faith compromise and settlement of all Claims and Interests and controversies resolved pursuant to the Amended Plan.

The Amended Plan shall be deemed a motion to approve the good-faith compromise and settlement of all such Claims, Interests, and controversies pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, and the entry of the Confirmation Order shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's approval of the compromise and settlement of all such Claims, Interests, and controversies, as well as a finding by the Bankruptcy Court that all such compromises and settlements are in the best interests of the Debtors, their Estates, and Holders of Claims and Interests and is fair, equitable, and reasonable. In accordance with the provisions of the Amended Plan, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, without any further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court, after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors may compromise and settle Claims against, and Interests in, the Debtors and their Estates and Causes of Action against other Entities, in each case consistent with the terms of the New Governance Documents and the Plan Administration Agreement; provided that any compromise or settlement of any Claim valued at above \$[•] shall require the approval of the New Board and the Wind-Down Oversight Committee's Consent.

(ii) Term of Injunctions or Stays

Unless otherwise provided in the Amended Plan, the Confirmation Order, or in a Final Order, all injunctions or stays arising under or entered during the Chapter 11 Cases under section 105 or 362 of the Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, and in existence on the Confirmation Date (excluding any injunctions or stays contained in the

Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order), shall remain in full force and effect until the later of the Effective Date and the date set forth in the order providing for such injunction or stay. All injunctions or stays contained in the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms.

(iii) Release of Liens

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Amended Plan, the Plan Supplement, or in any other contract, instrument, agreement, or document created pursuant to the Amended Plan or Plan Supplement, on the Effective Date and concurrently with the applicable distributions or other treatment made pursuant to the Amended Plan, all mortgages, deeds of trust, Liens, pledges, or other security interests against any property of the Estates shall be fully released, and all of the right, title, and interest of any Holder of such mortgages, deeds of trust, Liens, pledges, or other security interests shall revert to the Wind-Down Debtors, and their successors and assigns, in each case, without any further approval or order of the Bankruptcy Court and without any action or Filing being required to be made by the Wind-Down Debtors or the PA Officer.

From and after the Effective Date, any Holder of a Secured Claim (and the applicable agents for such Holder) secured by Liens or security interests which are to be released under the Amended Plan shall be authorized and directed to release any collateral or other property of any Debtor (including any cash collateral and possessory collateral) held by such Holder (and the applicable agents for such Holder), and to take such actions as may be reasonably requested to give effect to the Amended Plan by the Wind-Down Debtors and to evidence the release of such Liens and/or security interests, including the execution, delivery, and filing or recording of such releases. The presentation or filing of the Confirmation Order to or with any federal, state, provincial, or local agency, records office, or department shall constitute good and sufficient evidence of, but shall not be required to effect, the termination of such Liens. To the extent that any Holder of a Secured Claim that has been satisfied in full pursuant to the Amended Plan, or any agent for such Holder, has filed or recorded publicly any Liens and/or security interests to secure such Holder's Secured Claim, then as soon as practicable on or after the Effective Date, such Holder (or the agent for such Holder) shall take any and all steps requested by the Wind-Down Debtors that are necessary or desirable to record or effectuate the cancellation and/or extinguishment of such Liens and/or security interests in accordance with the Amended Plan, and the Wind-Down Debtors shall be entitled to make any such filings or recordings on such Holder's behalf.

(iv) Releases by the Debtors

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, pursuant to section 1123(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, for good and valuable consideration, the adequacy of which is hereby confirmed, on and after the Effective Date, each Released Party is hereby deemed conclusively, absolutely, unconditionally, irrevocably, and forever released by the Debtors, their Estates, and the Wind-Down Debtors (as applicable), in each case on behalf of themselves and their respective successors, assigns, and representatives, and any and all other Entities who may purport to assert any claim or Cause of Action, directly or derivatively, by, through, for, or because of the foregoing Entities, from any and all Claims, Causes of Action, Avoidance Actions, obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, losses, liabilities, and remedies whatsoever (including any derivative claims, asserted or assertable on behalf of the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, or their Estates), whether liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, matured or unmatured, known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, accrued or unaccrued, existing or hereinafter arising, in law, equity, contract, tort, or otherwise, that such Person or its estate, Affiliates, heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, managers, accountants, attorneys, representatives, consultants, agents, and any other persons claiming under or through them would have been legally entitled to assert in their own right (whether individually or collectively) or on behalf of the Holder of any Claim or Interest or other Person, based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the Debtors (including the management, ownership, or operation thereof), the Wind-Down Debtors, their Estates, the Debtors' in- or out-of-court restructuring efforts, the Debtors' intercompany transactions, any Avoidance Actions, the purchase, sale, or rescission of the purchase or sale of any Security of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, the subject matter of, or the transactions or events giving rise to, any Claim or Interest that is treated in the Amended Plan, the business or contractual arrangements between any Debtor and any Released Party, the restructuring of any Claim or Interest before or during the Chapter 11 Cases, or any

Restructuring, contract, instrument, document, release, or other agreement or document (including any legal opinion regarding any such transaction, contract, instrument, document, release, or other agreement or the reliance by any Released Party on the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order in lieu of such legal opinion) created or entered into in connection with the Amended Disclosure Statement, the Amended Plan, the Plan Supplement, the Alameda/Genesis Settlement Agreement, any Monetization Transaction, the related agreements, instruments, and other documents (including the Definitive Documents), the Chapter 11 Cases, the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Sales Process, the pursuit of Confirmation, the pursuit of Consummation, the solicitation of votes with respect to the Amended Plan, the administration and implementation of the Amended Plan and the Sales Process, including the issuance or distribution of any property pursuant to the Amended Plan and the Sales Process, the Definitive Documents, or upon any other act or omission, transaction, agreement, event, or other occurrence taking place on or before the Effective Date related or relating to the foregoing. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, nothing in Article VIII.D of the Amended Plan shall, nor shall it be deemed to, release (i) any post-Effective Date obligations of any Person or Entity under the Amended Plan, including any such obligations created in connection with the Restructuring; (ii) any Released Party from any Claims or Causes of Action that are found, pursuant to a Final Order, to be the result of such Released Party's gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct; (iii) any Excluded Claim; or (iii) any Causes of Action or other claims against any of the Gemini Parties or any of the DCG Parties.

Entry of the Confirmation Order shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's approval, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, of the releases by the Debtors set forth in Article VIII.D of the Amended Plan, which includes by reference each of the related provisions and definitions contained in the Amended Plan, and, further, shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's finding that such releases are: (1) in exchange for the good and valuable consideration provided by the Released Parties; (2) a good faith settlement and compromise of the Claims and Causes of Action released by such releases; (3) in the best interests of the Debtors and their Estates; (4) fair, equitable, and reasonable; (5) given and made after reasonable investigation by the Debtors and after due notice and opportunity for hearing; and (6) a bar to any of the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, or their Estates asserting any Claim or Cause of Action released pursuant to such releases.

(v) Releases by Releasing Parties

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, pursuant to section 1123(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, for good and valuable consideration, the adequacy of which is hereby confirmed, on and after the Effective Date, to the fullest extent allowed by applicable law, each Releasing Party hereby conclusively, absolutely, unconditionally, irrevocably, and forever releases each Debtor, Estate, Wind-Down Debtor, and Released Party from any and all Claims, Causes of Action, Avoidance Actions, obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, losses, liabilities, and remedies whatsoever (including any derivative claims, asserted or assertable on behalf of the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, or their Estates), whether liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, matured or unmatured, known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, accrued or unaccrued, existing or hereinafter arising, in law, equity, contract, tort, or otherwise, that such Releasing Party or its estate, heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, managers, accountants, attorneys, representatives, consultants, agents, and any other persons claiming under or through them would have been legally entitled to assert in their own right (whether individually or collectively) or on behalf of the Holder of any Claim or Interest or other Person, based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the Debtors (including the management, ownership, or operation thereof), the Wind-Down Debtors, their Estates, the Debtors' in- or out-of-court restructuring efforts, the Debtors' intercompany transactions, any Avoidance Actions, the purchase, sale, or rescission of the purchase or sale of any Security of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, the subject matter of, or the transactions or events giving rise to, any Claim or Interest that is treated in the Amended Plan, the business or contractual arrangements between any Debtor and any Released Party, the restructuring of any Claim or Interest before or during the Chapter 11 Cases, or any Restructuring, contract, instrument, document, release, or other agreement or document (including any legal opinion regarding any such transaction, contract, instrument, document, release, or other agreement or the reliance by any Released Party on the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order in lieu of such legal opinion) created or entered into in connection with the Amended Disclosure Statement, the Amended Plan, the Plan Supplement, the Alameda/Genesis Settlement Agreement, any Monetization Transaction, the related

agreements, instruments, and other documents (including the Definitive Documents), the Chapter 11 Cases, the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Sales Process, the pursuit of Confirmation, the pursuit of Consummation, the solicitation of votes with respect to the Amended Plan, the administration and implementation of the Amended Plan and the Sales Process, including the issuance or distribution of any property pursuant to the Amended Plan and the Sales Process, the Definitive Documents, or upon any other act or omission, transaction, agreement, event, or other occurrence taking place on or before the Effective Date related or relating to the foregoing; provided, however, that except as expressly provided under the Amended Plan, the foregoing releases shall not release obligations of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors on account of any Allowed Claims that are treated under the Amended Plan or obligations otherwise arising under any contract, agreement, or other business arrangement between any non-Debtor Releasing Party and any non-Debtor Released Party. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, nothing in Article VIII.E of the Amended Plan shall, nor shall it be deemed to, release (i) the any post-Effective Date obligations of any Person or Entity under the Amended Plan, including any such obligations created in connection with the Restructuring; (ii) any Released Party from any Claims or Causes of Action that are found, pursuant to a Final Order, to be the result of such Released Party's gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct; (iii) any Excluded Claim; or (iv) any Causes of Action or other claims against any of the Gemini Parties or any of the DCG Parties.

Entry of the Confirmation Order shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's approval, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, of the releases by the Releasing Parties set forth in Article VIII.E of the Amended Plan, which includes by reference each of the related provisions and definitions contained herein, and, further, shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's finding that such releases are: (1) in exchange for the good and valuable consideration provided by the Released Parties; (2) a good faith settlement and compromise of the Claims and Causes of Action released by such releases; (3) in the best interests of the Debtors and their Estates; (4) fair, equitable, and reasonable; (5) given and made after due notice and opportunity for hearing; (6) an essential component of the Amended Plan and the Restructuring; and (7) a bar to any of the Releasing Parties asserting any Claim or Cause of Action released pursuant to such releases except as expressly set forth in the Amended Plan.

(vi) Exculpation

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Amended Plan or Confirmation Order, no Exculpated Party shall have or incur liability for, and each Exculpated Party is hereby exculpated from, any Claim, Cause of Action, obligation, suit, judgment, damage, demand, loss, or liability for any claim related to any act or omission in connection with, relating to, or arising out of, the Chapter 11 Cases, the formulation, preparation, dissemination, negotiation, or Filing of the Amended Disclosure Statement, the Amended Plan, the Plan Supplement, the Alameda/Genesis Settlement Agreement, any Monetization Transaction, or the related agreements, instruments, and other documents (including the Definitive Documents), the solicitation of votes with respect to the Amended Plan, or the Restructuring, or any related contract, instrument, release or other agreement or document (including providing any legal opinion requested by any Entity regarding any transaction, contract, instrument, document, or other agreement contemplated by the Amended Plan or the reliance by any Exculpated Party on the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order in lieu of such legal opinion) created or entered into in connection with the Debtors' in or out-of-court restructuring efforts, the Amended Disclosure Statement, the Amended Plan, the related agreements, instruments, and other documents (including the Definitive Documents), the Chapter 11 Cases, the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Sales Process, the solicitation of votes with respect to the Amended Plan, the pursuit of Confirmation, the pursuit of Consummation, the administration and implementation of the Amended Plan and the Sales Process, including the issuance of or distribution of any property pursuant to the Amended Plan and the Sales Process, the related agreements, instruments, and other documents (including the Definitive Documents), or upon any other act or omission, the transaction, agreement, event, or other occurrence taking place on or before the Effective Date related to the foregoing, except for claims related to any act or omission that is determined in a Final Order to have constituted fraud, willful misconduct, or gross negligence, but in all respects such Entities shall be entitled to reasonably rely upon the advice of counsel with respect to their duties and responsibilities pursuant to the Amended Plan. The Confirmation Order shall provide that the Exculpated Parties (to the extent applicable) have, and upon completion of the Amended Plan shall be deemed to have, participated in good faith and in compliance with the applicable laws with regard to the

solicitation of, and distribution of, consideration pursuant to the Amended Plan and, therefore, are not, and on account of such distributions shall not be, liable at any time for the violation of any applicable law, rule, or regulation governing the solicitation of acceptances or rejections of the Amended Plan or such distributions made pursuant to the Amended Plan. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, nothing in Article VIII.F of the Amended Plan shall, nor shall it be deemed to, release or exculpate any DCG Party.

(vii) Injunction

Except as otherwise expressly provided in the Amended Plan or for obligations issued or required to be paid pursuant to the Amended Plan or Confirmation Order, all Entities who have held, hold, or may hold Claims against or Interests in the Debtors (whether proof of such Claims or Interests has been filed or not and whether or not such Entities vote in favor of, against or abstain from voting on the Amended Plan or are presumed to have accepted or deemed to have rejected the Amended Plan) and other parties in interest, together with their respective present or former employees, agents, officers, directors, principals, and affiliates, are enjoined, from and after the Effective Date through and until the date on which all remaining property of the Debtors' Estates vested in the Wind-Down Debtors has been liquidated and distributed to Holders of Claims or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the Amended Plan and the Plan Administration Agreement and the Amended Plan has been fully administered, from taking any of the following actions against, as applicable, the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the Released Parties, or the Exculpated Parties (collectively, the "Enjoined Actions"): (i) commencing or continuing in any manner any action or other proceeding of any kind on account of or in connection with or with respect to any such Claims or Interests; (ii) enforcing, attaching, collecting, or recovering by any manner or means any judgment, award, decree, or order against such Entities on account of or in connection with or with respect to any such Claims or Interests; (iii) creating, perfecting, or enforcing any Lien or encumbrance of any kind against such Entities or the property or the estates of such Entities on account of or in connection with or with respect to any such Claims or Interests; (iv) asserting any right of setoff, subrogation, or recoupment of any kind against any obligation due from such Entities or against the property of such Entities on account of or in connection with or with respect to any such Claims or Interests; and (v) commencing or continuing in any manner any action or other proceeding of any kind on account of or in connection with or with respect to any such Claims or Interests released or settled pursuant to the Amended Plan. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, the injunction does not enjoin any party under the Amended Plan or under any document, instrument, or agreement (including those attached to the Disclosure Statement or set forth in the Plan Supplement, to the extent finalized) executed to implement the Amended Plan from bringing an action to enforce the terms of the Amended Plan or such document, instrument, or agreement (including those attached to the Amended Disclosure Statement or set forth in the Plan Supplement, to the extent finalized) executed to implement the Amended Plan. Further, to the maximum extent permitted under applicable law, the Confirmation Order shall permanently enjoin the commencement or prosecution by any Person or Entity, whether directly, derivatively, or otherwise, of any Causes of Action released or exculpated pursuant to the Amended Plan, including the Enjoined Actions, against any Released Party or Exculpated Party other than the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors. Nothing in the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order shall grant the Debtors a discharge pursuant to section 1141(d) of the Bankruptcy Code.

(viii) Protection Against Discriminatory Treatment

Consistent with section 525 of the Bankruptcy Code and the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution, no Entity, including Governmental Units, shall discriminate against the Wind-Down Debtors, deny, revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew a license, permit, charter, franchise, or other similar grant to the Wind-Down Debtors, or condition such a grant to, or discriminate with respect to such a grant against, the Wind-Down Debtors or another Entity with whom the Wind-Down Debtors have been associated, solely because each Debtor has been a debtor under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, has been insolvent before the commencement of the Chapter 11 Cases (or during the Chapter 11 Cases but before the Debtors are granted or denied a discharge), or has not paid a debt that is dischargeable in the Chapter 11 Cases.

(ix) Recoupment

In no event shall any Holder of Claims or Interests be entitled to recoup any Claim or Interest against any Claim, right, or Cause of Action of the Debtors or the Wind-Down Debtors, unless such Holder actually has performed such recoupment and provided notice thereof in writing to the Debtors on or before the Confirmation Date, notwithstanding any indication in any Proof of Claim or otherwise that such Holder asserts, has, or intends to preserve any right of recoupment.

(x) Reimbursement or Contribution

If the Bankruptcy Court disallows a Claim for reimbursement or contribution of an Entity pursuant to section 502(e)(1)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code, then to the extent that such Claim is contingent as of the time of disallowance, such Claim shall be forever Disallowed and expunged notwithstanding section 502(j) of the Bankruptcy Code, unless prior to the Confirmation Date: (1) such Claim has been adjudicated as non-contingent; or (2) the relevant Holder of a Claim has Filed a non-contingent Proof of Claim on account of such Claim and a Final Order has been entered prior to the Confirmation Date determining such Claim as no longer contingent.

(xi) Document Retention

On and after the Effective Date, the Wind-Down Debtors or the PA Officer may maintain documents in accordance with the Debtors' existing standard document retention policy, as may be altered, amended, modified, or supplemented by the Wind-Down Debtors or the PA Officer; provided, however, that the Wind-Down Debtors shall not destroy or otherwise abandon any such books, records, electronically stored information, or other documents without the permission of the PA Officer or authorization from the Bankruptcy Court.

J. Conditions Precedent to Confirmation and Consummation of the Amended Plan

(i) Conditions Precedent to the Plan Effective Date

It shall be a condition to the occurrence of the Effective Date that the following conditions, as determined by the Debtors, with the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable), shall have been satisfied (or waived pursuant to the provisions of Article IX.B of the Amended Plan):

- (a) the Confirmation Order, with respect to which the Debtors shall have obtained the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable), shall have been entered, and the Confirmation Order shall not have been stayed, modified, or vacated on appeal;
- (b) the New Governance Documents, the effectiveness of which requires filing with the Secretary of State of any jurisdiction, shall have been duly filed with the applicable authorities in the relevant jurisdictions;
- (c) all other Definitive Documents shall have been effected or executed and delivered in accordance with the terms of the Amended Plan;
- (d) all required governmental and third-party approvals and consents, including Bankruptcy Court approval, necessary in connection with the transactions provided for in the Amended Plan shall have been obtained, shall not be subject to unfulfilled conditions, and shall be in full force and effect, and all applicable waiting periods shall have expired without any action having been taken by any competent authority that would restrain or prevent such transactions;
- (e) all documents and agreements necessary to implement the Amended Plan and the Restructuring shall have been (a) tendered for delivery and (b) effected or executed by all Entities party thereto, and all conditions precedent to the

effectiveness of such documents and agreements (other than any conditions related to the occurrence of the Effective Date) shall have been satisfied or waived pursuant to the terms of such documents or agreements;

- (f) to the extent any 3AC Claims are not disallowed by an order of the Bankruptcy Court prior to the Effective Date, a reserve shall have been established in respect of such 3AC Claims in an amount, manner, and form of consideration satisfactory to the Debtors, with the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable);
- (g) each Claims Reserve shall have been funded in an amount equal to the applicable Claims Reserve Amount, [with the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred)];
- (h) each Wind-Down Reserve and the Litigation Reserve shall have been funded in the amounts set forth in the Wind-Down Budget, with the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if the Ad Hoc Group Acceptance Event has occurred); and
- (i) the Professional Fee Escrow Account shall have been funded with Cash in an amount equal to the Professional Fee Reserve Amount.

(ii) Waiver of Conditions

The Debtors, with the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable), may waive any of the conditions precedent to the Effective Date of the Amended Plan set forth in Article IX.A therein at any time, without any notice to any other parties in interest, any further notice, leave, or order of the Bankruptcy Court, or any formal action other than proceedings to confirm or consummate the Amended Plan.

(iii) Substantial Consummation

"Substantial Consummation" of the Amended Plan, as defined in section 1101(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, shall be deemed to occur on the Effective Date.

(iv) Effect of Non-Occurrence of Conditions to the Confirmation Date or the Effective Date

If the Effective Date does not occur, the Amended Plan shall be null and void in all respects and nothing contained in the Amended Plan or the Amended Disclosure Statement shall: (1) constitute a waiver or release of any Claims by or Claims against or Interests in the Debtors; (2) prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtors or any other Entity; (3) constitute an admission, acknowledgment, offer, or undertaking by the Debtors, any Holders of Claims or Interests, or any other Entity in any respect; or (4) be used by the Debtors or any Entity as evidence (or in any other way) in any litigation, including with regard to the strengths or weaknesses of any of the parties' positions, arguments, or claims.

K. Modification, Revocation or Withdrawal of the Amended Plan

(i) Modification and Amendments

Subject to the limitations contained in the Amended Plan, the Debtors reserve the right, with the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable at the time of such alteration, amendment, or modification) or in the exercise of the Debtors' Fiduciary Duty Action, to alter, amend, or modify the Amended Plan prior to Confirmation (including any exhibit or Plan Supplement) and seek Confirmation consistent with the Bankruptcy Code and, as appropriate, not resolicit votes on such modified Plan. Subject to certain restrictions and requirements set forth in section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rule 3019, and the restrictions on modifications set forth in the Amended Plan, the Debtors expressly reserve their rights, with the Committee's

Consent or in the exercise of the Debtors' Fiduciary Duty Action, to alter, amend, or modify the Amended Plan (including any exhibit or Plan Supplement), one or more times, after Confirmation, and, to the extent necessary, initiate proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court to so alter, amend, or modify the Amended Plan (including any exhibit or Plan Supplement), or remedy any defect or omission, or reconcile any inconsistencies in the Amended Plan, the Amended Disclosure Statement, or the Confirmation Order, in such manner as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of the Amended Plan. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Amended Plan, the Debtors shall not materially alter, amend, or modify the Amended Plan without the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable at the time of such alteration, amendment, or modification), including in the exercise of the Debtors' Fiduciary Duty Action.

(ii) Effect of Confirmation of the Amended Plan on Modifications

Entry of the Confirmation Order shall mean that all modifications or amendments to the Amended Plan in accordance with Article X.A therein occurring after the solicitation thereof but before entry of the Confirmation Order are approved pursuant to section 1127(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and shall constitute a finding that such modifications or amendments to the Amended Plan do not require additional disclosure or resolicitation under Bankruptcy Rule 3019.

(iii) Revocation or Withdrawal of Amended Plan

The Debtors reserve the right, with the Committee's Consent and the Ad Hoc Group's Consent (if applicable at the time of such revocation or withdrawal) or in the exercise of the Debtors' Fiduciary Duty Action, to revoke or withdraw the Amended Plan with respect to any or all Debtors prior to the Confirmation Date and to File subsequent chapter 11 plans. If the Debtors revoke or withdraw the Amended Plan, or if Confirmation and Consummation do not occur, then: (1) the Amended Plan shall be null and void in all respects; (2) any settlement or compromise embodied in the Amended Plan (including the fixing or limiting to an amount certain of any Claim or Interest or Class of Claims or Interests), assumption or rejection of Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases effected by the Amended Plan, and any document or agreement executed pursuant to the Amended Plan shall be deemed null and void; and (3) nothing contained in the Amended Plan shall: (i) constitute a waiver or release of any Claims or Interests; (ii) prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtors or any other Entity, including the Holders of Claims; (iii) constitute an admission, acknowledgement, offer, or undertaking of any sort by the Debtors or any other Entity; or (iv) be used by the Debtors or any other Entity as evidence (or in any other way) in any litigation, including with regard to the strengths or weaknesses of any of the parties' positions, arguments, or claims.

VIII. PROJECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Debtors have attached their projected financial information as **Exhibit D** to this Amended Disclosure Statement. The Debtors believe that the Amended Plan meets the feasibility requirement set forth in section 1129(a)(11) of the Bankruptcy Code. In connection with the development of the Amended Plan and for the purposes of determining whether the Amended Plan satisfies this feasibility standard, the Debtors' management analyzed the Debtors' ability to satisfy its financial obligations while maintaining sufficient liquidity and capital resources. The Debtors have prepared financial projections (the "Projections") for the period ending December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2025 (the "Projection Period").

After the date of the Amended Disclosure Statement, the Debtors do not intend to update or otherwise revise the Projections to reflect circumstances existing since their preparation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even in the event that any or all of the underlying assumptions are shown to be in error. Furthermore, the Debtors do not intend to update or revise the Projections to reflect changes in general economic or industry conditions or otherwise.

In connection with the planning and development of the Amended Plan, the Projections were prepared by the Debtors' advisors to present the anticipated recoveries under the Amended Plan. The Projections assume that the Amended Plan will be implemented in accordance with its stated terms. The Projections are based on forecasts of key economic variables and may be significantly impacted by, among other factors, changes in the competitive environment, regulatory changes and/or a variety of other factors, including those factors listed in the Amended Plan and the Amended Disclosure Statement. Accordingly, the estimates and assumptions underlying the Projections are inherently uncertain and are subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties. Therefore, such Projections, estimates and assumptions are not necessarily indicative of current values or future performance, which may be significantly less or more favorable than set forth herein.

The Projections should be read in conjunction with the significant assumptions, qualifications and notes set forth below and in **Exhibit D**.

THE PROJECTIONS WERE NOT PREPARED TO COMPLY WITH THE GUIDELINES FOR PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. THE DEBTORS' INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS HAVE NEITHER EXAMINED NOR COMPILED THE PROJECTIONS THAT ACCOMPANY THE AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND, ACCORDINGLY, DO NOT EXPRESS AN OPINION OR ANY OTHER FORM OF ASSURANCE WITH RESPECT TO THE PROJECTIONS, ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROJECTIONS AND DISCLAIM ANY ASSOCIATION WITH THE PROJECTIONS. EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES OF THE AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE DEBTORS DO NOT PUBLISH PROJECTIONS OF THE DEBTORS' ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL POSITION OR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

MOREOVER, THE PROJECTIONS CONTAIN CERTAIN STATEMENTS THAT ARE "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995. THESE STATEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO A NUMBER OF ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, MANY OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE DEBTORS, INCLUDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AMENDED PLAN, CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS, MAINTAINING GOOD EMPLOYEE RELATIONS, EXISTING AND FUTURE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS AND ACTIONS OF GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS (AS DETAILED IN SECTION IX OF THE AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS"), AND OTHER MARKET AND COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS. HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS SPEAK AS OF THE DATE MADE AND ARE NOT GUARANTEES OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE. ACTUAL RESULTS OR DEVELOPMENTS MAY DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE EXPECTATIONS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED IN THE

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, AND THE DEBTORS UNDERTAKE NO OBLIGATION TO UPDATE ANY SUCH STATEMENTS.

THE PROJECTIONS, WHILE PRESENTED WITH NUMERICAL SPECIFICITY, ARE NECESSARILY BASED ON A VARIETY OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS THAT, THOUGH CONSIDERED REASONABLE BY THE DEBTORS, MAY NOT BE REALIZED AND ARE INHERENTLY SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC, REGULATORY, MARKET AND FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTIES AND CONTINGENCIES, MANY OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE WIND-DOWN DEBTORS' CONTROL. THE DEBTORS CAUTION THAT NO REPRESENTATIONS CAN BE MADE OR ARE MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE PROJECTIONS OR TO THE WIND-DOWN DEBTORS' ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THE PROJECTED RESULTS. SOME ASSUMPTIONS INEVITABLY WILL BE INCORRECT. MOREOVER, EVENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OCCURRING SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE ON WHICH THE DEBTORS PREPARED THESE PROJECTIONS MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE ASSUMED, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, MAY HAVE BEEN UNANTICIPATED, AND THUS THE OCCURRENCE OF THESE EVENTS MAY AFFECT FINANCIAL RESULTS IN A MATERIALLY ADVERSE OR MATERIALLY BENEFICIAL MANNER. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE AMENDED PLAN OR AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE DEBTORS AND WIND-DOWN DEBTORS, AS APPLICABLE, DO NOT INTEND AND UNDERTAKE NO OBLIGATION TO UPDATE OR OTHERWISE REVISE THE PROJECTIONS TO REFLECT EVENTS OR CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING OR ARISING AFTER THE DATE THE AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS INITIALLY FILED OR TO REFLECT THE OCCURRENCE OF UNANTICIPATED EVENTS. THEREFORE, THE PROJECTIONS MAY NOT BE RELIED UPON AS A GUARANTY OR OTHER ASSURANCE OF THE ACTUAL RESULTS THAT WILL OCCUR. IN DECIDING WHETHER TO VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE AMENDED PLAN, HOLDERS OF CLAIMS MUST MAKE THEIR OWN DETERMINATIONS AS TO THE REASONABLENESS OF SUCH ASSUMPTIONS AND THE RELIABILITY OF THE PROJECTIONS AND SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ADVISORS.

The Debtors make statements in this Amended Disclosure Statement that are considered forward-looking statements under the federal securities laws. Statements concerning these and other matters are not guarantees of the Debtors' future performance. Such forward-looking statements represent the Debtors' estimates and assumptions only as of the date such statements were made and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other unknown factors that could impact the Debtors' restructuring plans or cause the actual results of the Debtors to be materially different from the historical results or from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In addition to statements which explicitly describe such risks and uncertainties, readers are urged to consider statements labeled with the terms "believes," "belief," "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "plans," or similar terms to be uncertain and forward-looking. There can be no assurance that the restructuring transaction described herein will be consummated. The Debtors consider all statements regarding anticipated or future matters, including the following, to be forward-looking statements:

- any future effects as a result of the pendency of the Chapter 11 Cases;
- the Debtors' expected future financial position, liquidity, results of operations or asset dispositions;
- the results of the wind down process or associated costs;
- projected cost reductions;
- projected and estimated liability costs;
- disruption of wind down operations;
- plans and objectives of management for future operations;
- contractual obligations;
- projected price increases;
- projected general market conditions;
- changes in technology; and
- effect of changes in accounting due to recently issued accounting standards.

The Projections should be read in conjunction with the assumptions, qualifications, and explanations set forth in this Amended Disclosure Statement and the Amended Plan.

Creditors and other interested parties should read the following section of this Amended Disclosure Statement entitled “Risk Factors” for a discussion of certain factors that may affect the future financial performance of the Debtors.

IX. RISK FACTORS

There are risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the Debtors' actual performance or achievements to be materially different from those they may project, and the Debtors undertake no obligation to update any such statement. These risks, uncertainties and factors include:

- the Debtors' ability to develop, confirm and consummate the Amended Plan;
- employee response to the Chapter 11 Cases;
- general economic, business, and market conditions, with particular regard to cryptocurrency as an asset class;
- dependence upon key personnel;
- the impact of rapid technological change on the Wind-Down Debtors' ability to make in-kind distributions or on maintaining their operations during the wind down process;
- difficulty with, or changes in value related to, asset and property dispositions, risks in connection with dispositions or the effects of dispositions on the Debtors' cash position and levels of indebtedness;
- the reliability, stability, performance, and scalability of the Debtors' infrastructure and technology;
- taxation applicable to the Debtors and any adverse tax changes;
- the availability of reliable financial service providers to the Debtors or the impact of volatility in the banking industry or fluctuations in the stability or creditworthiness of banking providers on the Debtors and their assets;
- volatility in the value of cryptocurrency;
- changes in laws and regulations, uncertainty in the regulatory landscape, and regulatory burden on the Debtors ensuing from the application of overlapping regulatory regimes to the cryptocurrency space, and resulting in increased cost of compliance; and
- the outcome of pending and future litigation.

PRIOR TO VOTING TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE AMENDED PLAN, ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS THAT ARE IMPAIRED SHOULD READ AND CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISK FACTORS SET FORTH HEREIN, AS WELL AS ALL OTHER INFORMATION SET FORTH OR OTHERWISE REFERENCED IN THIS AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

ALTHOUGH THESE RISK FACTORS ARE MANY, THESE FACTORS SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS CONSTITUTING THE ONLY RISKS PRESENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMENDED PLAN AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

A. Risks Relating to the Amended Plan, Solicitation and Confirmation

The Debtors may fail to satisfy vote requirements to confirm the Amended Plan.

If votes are received in number and amount sufficient to enable the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Amended Plan, the Debtors may seek, as promptly as practicable thereafter, Confirmation. If the Amended Plan does not receive the required support from eligible voting Classes, the Debtors may elect to seek Confirmation regardless of the rejection by amending the Amended Plan or seeking to confirm an alternative chapter 11 plan or other restructuring alternative. There can be no assurance that the terms of any such alternative chapter 11 plan would be similar or as favorable to the Holders of Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests as those proposed in the Amended Plan.

The Debtors may fail to satisfy solicitation requirements.

The solicitation of votes by the Debtors to accept the Amended Plan is subject to several requirements under applicable bankruptcy law. If the Bankruptcy Court does not find that the Debtors' solicitation complied with such requirements, confirmation of the Amended Plan could be denied.

Section 1126(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 3018(b) require that:

- the chapter 11 plan is transmitted to substantially all creditors and other interest holders entitled to vote;
- the time prescribed for voting is not unreasonably short; and
- the solicitation of votes is in compliance with any applicable non-bankruptcy law, rule or regulation governing the adequacy of disclosure in such solicitation or, if no such law, rule or regulation exists, votes be solicited only after the disclosure of "adequate information".

Section 1125(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code describes adequate information as information of a kind and in sufficient detail as would enable a hypothetical reasonable investor typical of holders of claims and interests to make an informed judgment about the plan.

To satisfy the requirements of section 1126(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 3018(b), the Debtors intend to deliver this Amended Disclosure Statement to all Holders of Claims in Classes eligible to vote as of the Voting Record Date. In that regard, the Debtors believe that the solicitation of votes to accept or reject the Amended Plan is proper under applicable non-bankruptcy law, rules and regulations. The Debtors cannot be certain, however, that the solicitation of acceptances or rejections will be approved by the Bankruptcy Court. If such approval is not obtained, the confirmation of the Amended Plan could be denied. *See "The Bankruptcy Court may not confirm the Amended Plan".*

If the original solicitation by the Debtors is not successful, the Debtors may opt to resolicit.

If the Bankruptcy Court were to conclude that the Debtors did not satisfy the solicitation requirements, then the Debtors may seek to resolicit votes to accept or reject the Amended Plan or to solicit votes to accept or reject the Amended Plan from one or more Classes that were not previously solicited. Typically, this process involves a 60- to 90-day period and includes a bankruptcy court hearing for the required approval of the disclosure statement, followed by another solicitation of claim and interest holder votes for the chapter 11 plan, followed by a confirmation hearing where the bankruptcy court will determine whether the requirements for confirmation have been satisfied, including the requisite claim and interest holder acceptances. The Debtors cannot provide any assurances that such a resolicitation would be successful. In addition, confirmation of the Amended Plan could be delayed and possibly jeopardized as a result. Furthermore, the need to undertake a resolicitation or any other delay in the Confirmation Date or Plan Effective Date may also result in a deterioration in the Debtors' relationships with its clients and regulators which could adversely affect the Debtors' ability to retain key employees, the Debtors' liquidity, the Debtors' assets, and the Debtors' ability to continue operations.

Moreover, there may be complications related to the solicitation of Holders of Claims in Class 7 against GGC. Gemini is responsible for sending the Solicitation Package, including the Amended Disclosure Statement, Amended Plan and appropriate Ballots to such Holders. While the Debtors do not anticipate any issues with the solicitation of such Holders, nor with their ability to cast their Ballots, any complications with respect to their solicitation and vote may delay the solicitation process, requiring their resolicitation.

Holders of Claims or Interests may object to, and the Bankruptcy Court may disagree with, the Amended Plan's classification of Claims and Interests.

Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a plan may place a claim or an interest in a particular class only if such claim or interest is substantially similar to the other claims or interests in such class. The Debtors believe that the classification of the Claims and Interests under the Amended Plan complies with the requirements set forth in the Bankruptcy Code because the Debtors created Classes of Claims and Interests, each encompassing Claims or Interests, as applicable, that are substantially similar to the other Claims and Interests in each such Class. However, a Holder of a Claim or Interest could challenge the Debtors' classification. In such an event, the cost of the Chapter 11 Cases and the time needed to confirm the Amended Plan may increase, and there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will agree with the Debtors' classification. If the Bankruptcy Court determines that the Amended Plan's classification of Claims and Interests is improper, the Debtors may be required to modify the Amended Plan, which could require resolicitation of votes on the Amended Plan, or the Bankruptcy Court may determine that the Amended Plan may not be confirmed. *See "The Bankruptcy Court may not confirm the Amended Plan."*

The Bankruptcy Court may not confirm the Amended Plan.

In the event that votes are received in number and amount sufficient to enable the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Amended Plan, the Debtors intend to seek Confirmation of the Amended Plan by the Bankruptcy Court. However, even if the requisite votes are received, the Bankruptcy Court is not obligated to confirm the Amended Plan as proposed. In addition, a dissenting Holder of a Claim against the Debtors could challenge the balloting procedures as not being in compliance with the Bankruptcy Code, which could mean that the balloting results may be found invalid. Even if the Bankruptcy Court determines that the balloting procedures are appropriate and the results are valid, the Bankruptcy Court could still decline to confirm the Amended Plan, if the Bankruptcy Court finds that any of the statutory requirements for confirmation have not been met. Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code, which sets forth the requirements for confirmation of a chapter 11 plan, requires, among other things, a finding by the Bankruptcy Court that the chapter 11 plan is "feasible," that all claims and interests have been classified in compliance with the provisions of section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code, and that, under the chapter 11 plan, each holder of a claim or interest within each impaired class either accepts the plan of reorganization or receives or retains cash or property of a value, as of the date the chapter 11 plan becomes effective, that is not less than the value such holder would receive or retain if the debtor were liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. There can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will conclude that the feasibility test and other requirements of sections 1122, 1123, 1129, and the other applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code have been met with respect to the Amended Plan. *See "The Debtors may fail to satisfy solicitation requirements" and "Holders of Claims or Interests may object to, and the Bankruptcy Court may disagree with, the Amended Plan's classification of Claims and Interests."*

If the Amended Plan is not confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, (a) the Debtors' ability to wind down their businesses in an orderly and equitable manner may be negatively impacted, (b) the distributions that Holders of Claims ultimately would receive, if any, with respect to their Claims is uncertain, (c) there is no assurance that the Debtors will be able to successfully develop, prosecute, confirm, and consummate an alternative plan that will be acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court and the Holders of Claims, and (d) there can be no assurance that any Chapter 11 Cases would continue rather than be converted into liquidation cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. *See* Section IX.A, "The Chapter 11 Cases may be converted to cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code." It is also possible that third parties may seek and obtain approval from the Bankruptcy Court to terminate or shorten the exclusivity period during which only the Debtors may propose and solicit votes to accept a chapter 11 plan. If a liquidation or protracted reorganization of the Debtors' Estates were to occur under the Bankruptcy Code, there is a substantial risk that the distributions currently contemplated by the Amended Plan would be substantially eroded to the detriment of all stakeholders.

The Debtors may seek to amend, waive, modify or withdraw the Amended Plan at any time prior to Confirmation.

The Debtors reserve the right, prior to the Confirmation of the Amended Plan or substantial Consummation thereof, subject to the provisions of section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable law, to amend the terms of the Amended Plan or waive any conditions thereto if and to the extent such amendments or waivers are necessary or desirable to consummate the Amended Plan. The potential impact of any such amendment or waiver on the Holders of Claims and Interests cannot presently be foreseen but may include a change in the economic impact of the Amended Plan on some or all of the proposed Classes or a change in the relative rights of such Classes. Holders of Claims and Interests will receive notice of such amendments or waivers as required by applicable law and the Bankruptcy Court. If, after receiving sufficient acceptances, but prior to Confirmation of the Amended Plan, the Debtors seek to modify the Amended Plan the previously solicited acceptances will be valid only if (a) all classes of adversely affected creditors and interest holders accept the modification in writing, or (b) the Bankruptcy Court determines, after notice to designated parties, that such modification was *de minimis* or purely technical or otherwise did not adversely change the treatment of Holders of accepting Claims and Interests or is otherwise permitted by the Bankruptcy Code.

Other parties in interest might be permitted to propose alternative plans of reorganization, which may be less favorable to certain of the Debtors' constituencies than the Amended Plan.

Other parties in interest could seek authority from the Bankruptcy Court to propose an alternative chapter 11 plan. Under the Bankruptcy Code, a debtor-in-possession initially has the exclusive right to propose and solicit acceptances of a chapter 11 plan for a period of 120 days from filing, or for such further extended period as may be approved by the Bankruptcy Court. However, such exclusivity period can be reduced or terminated upon a showing of cause pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court. If such an order were to be entered, other parties in interest would then have the opportunity to propose alternative plans of reorganization.

If other parties in interest were to propose an alternative chapter 11 plan following expiration or termination of the Debtors' exclusivity period, such a plan may be less favorable to existing Holders of Claims and Interests and may seek to exclude these holders from retaining any equity under their plan. Alternative plans of reorganization also may treat less favorably the Claims of a number of other constituencies, including but not limited to Holders of General Unsecured Claims. The Debtors consider maintaining relationships with their creditors and employees as critical to maintaining the value of the Wind-Down Debtors following the Plan Effective Date and have sought to treat those constituencies accordingly. However, proponents of alternative plans of reorganization may not share the Debtors' assessments and may seek to impair the Claims of such constituencies to a greater degree. If there were competing plans of reorganization, the Chapter 11 Cases likely would become longer, more complicated and much more expensive.

The conditions precedent to the Effective Date of the Amended Plan may not occur.

As more fully set forth in Article IX of the Amended Plan, the Plan Effective Date is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including entry of an order confirming the Amended Plan, the funding of specified reserves and agreement between the Debtors and the Committee on what constitutes Distributable Assets. If such conditions precedent are not met or waived, the Plan Effective Date will not take place and the Debtors may be forced to propose and solicit a further amended plan.

Release, injunction and exculpation provisions may not be approved.

Article VIII of the Amended Plan provides for certain releases, injunctions and exculpations, including releases by third parties of claims that may otherwise be asserted against the Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors or Released Parties. The releases, injunctions, and exculpations (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the definitions of Released Parties, Releasing Parties, and Exculpated Parties) provided in the Amended Plan are subject to objection by parties in interest and may not be approved. If the releases or exculpations are not approved, certain

parties may not be considered Released Parties, Releasing Parties, or Exculpated Parties, and certain Released Parties may withdraw their support for the Amended Plan.

The Wind-Down Debtors are subject to governmental laws and regulations.

The Wind-Down Debtors are subject to various generally applicable national, state and local laws and regulations, and may also be subject to national, state and local laws and regulations targeted specifically at the cryptocurrency industry, financial institutions and financial instruments including those governing money transmission, financial services, securities, broker-dealers and alternative trading systems, commodities and commodities interests such as derivatives, credit, cryptocurrency asset custody, exchange and transfer, cross-border and domestic money and cryptocurrency asset transmission, retail and commercial lending, usury, foreign currency exchange, privacy, data governance, data protection, cybersecurity, fraud detection, tax, anti-bribery, economic and trade sanctions, anti-money laundering, and counterterrorist financing, among others. Many of these legal and regulatory regimes were adopted prior to the advent of the internet, mobile technologies, cryptocurrency assets, and related technologies. Therefore, the regulatory framework applicable to entities operating in the cryptocurrency industry is highly evolving and subject to considerable uncertainty, with little guidance in this area. Violation by the Wind-Down Debtors of any of these laws and regulations could subject it to lawsuits, governmental investigations, potentially significant fines, and adverse publicity, in addition to administrative, civil, or criminal sanctions, which could include significant fines and penalties.

Many of these legal and regulatory regimes were adopted prior to the advent of the internet, mobile technologies, cryptocurrency assets, and related technologies. As a result, some applicable laws and regulations do not contemplate or address unique issues associated with cryptocurrency, are subject to significant uncertainty, and vary widely across U.S. federal, state, local and international jurisdictions. These legal and regulatory regimes, including the laws, rules, and regulations thereunder, evolve frequently and may be modified, interpreted, and applied in an inconsistent manner from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with one another.

Moreover, the significant uncertainty surrounding the regulation of the cryptocurrency industry require the Wind-Down Debtors to exercise their judgment as to whether certain laws, rules, and regulations apply to the Wind-Down Debtors, despite no longer continuing to operate their businesses, and it is possible that governmental bodies and regulators may disagree with their conclusions. Any changes to the regulatory framework applicable to the Wind-Down Debtors may have a material impact on the their ability to make distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims, including distributions of cryptocurrencies or other digital assets. To the extent the Debtors or Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable, have not complied with such laws, rules, and regulations, the Debtors or Wind-Down Debtors could be subject to reputational harm, significant fines, limitations on their activities, cease and desist orders in one or more states, and other regulatory consequences, each of which may be significant and could adversely affect their wind down operations. Additionally, economic and trade sanctions, anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorism laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may restrict the Wind-Down Debtors' from engaging in transactions in or relating to certain countries, individuals, and entities. The imposition of sanctions and related restrictions by different jurisdictions have been evolving quickly, including in response to the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the ultimate impact of this conflict and imposition of sanctions on global economic and commercial activity as well the wind down process is difficult to predict.

Additionally, various governmental and regulatory bodies, including legislative and executive bodies, in the United States and in other countries may adopt new laws and regulations, the direction and timing of which may be influenced by changes in the governing administrations and major events in the cryptoeconomy. In the near future, various governmental and regulatory bodies, including in the United States, may introduce new policies, laws, and regulations relating to crypto assets and related transactions generally, and crypto asset platforms in particular. Furthermore, new interpretations of existing laws and regulations may be issued by such bodies or the judiciary, which may adversely impact the development of the cryptoeconomy as a whole. Therefore, the regulatory framework applicable to entities operating in the cryptocurrency industry and the Wind-Down Debtors is highly evolving and subject to considerable uncertainty, with little guidance in this area. As noted in Section VI.T herein, certain governmental and regulatory authorities have instituted regulatory or enforcement proceedings against the Debtors relating to the Debtors' operation, such as the SEC Action and the NYAG Action and other authorities or

jurisdictions may follow suit, which may impact the Wind-Down Debtors' obligations under the Amended Plan or the wind down process.

Moreover, the Wind-Down Debtors' existing compliance processes and internal control systems may not be sufficient to prevent or detect all inappropriate practices, fraud or violations of law by it, its subsidiaries, directors, officers, employees or other persons acting on its behalf, especially in light of the unclear and patchy regulatory framework. The Wind-Down Debtors may in the future discover instances in which they have failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations or internal controls. If their subsidiaries, directors, officers, employees or other persons acting on their behalf engage in fraudulent, corrupt or other unfair business practices or otherwise violate applicable laws, regulations or internal controls, they could become subject to one or more enforcement actions or otherwise be found to be in violation of such laws, which may result in penalties, fines and sanctions and in turn adversely affect its reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Debtors' insurance does not fully cover all of the Debtors' risks, and changes in the cost of insurance or the availability of insurance could materially increase the Debtors' insurance costs or result in a decrease in insurance coverage.

The Debtors are subject to a broad variety of risks. While the Debtors have certain types of property and liability insurance, the Debtors are self-insured for a portion of their potential liabilities. In certain instances, the Debtors' insurance may not fully cover an insured loss depending on the magnitude and nature of the claim. Additionally, changes in the cost of insurance or the availability of insurance in the future could substantially increase the Debtors' costs to maintain their current level of coverage or could cause the Debtors to reduce their insurance coverage and increase the portion of the risks that the Debtors self-insure.

The assumptions and estimates contained in the financial projections may prove to be inaccurate.

In developing the Projections set forth in **Exhibit D**, the Debtors have made certain assumptions and determinations based on current information and estimates with respect to these and other factors. However, the assumptions and estimates underlying these projections are inherently uncertain and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Debtors' control. As a result, the Wind-Down Debtors' actual financial results may differ significantly from the Projections. The Projections should not be regarded as a representation by the Debtors' management, their advisors or any other person that the Projections will be achieved. Holders of Claims and Interests are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the Projections.

The Chapter 11 Cases may be converted to cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Upon the motion of a party in interest for conversion, there is a risk the Bankruptcy Court may find that causes exists to convert these Chapter 11 Cases to cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. In such event, a chapter 7 trustee would be appointed to liquidate the assets of the Debtors for distribution in accordance with the priorities established by the Bankruptcy Code. In the opinion of the Debtors, the recovery that would be received by creditors in a liquidation scenario would very likely be materially less than they would receive under the Amended Plan because of (a) the likelihood that the assets would have to be sold or otherwise disposed of in a disorderly fashion over a short period of time, including when commodities prices are at low levels, rather than selling the business as a going concern in a controlled manner, (b) additional administrative expenses involved in the appointment of a chapter 7 trustee, and (c) additional expenses and Claims, some of which would be entitled to priority, that would be generated during the liquidation. See the Liquidation Analysis attached as **Exhibit C** to this Amended Disclosure Statement.

B. Risks Related to Recoveries

The Debtors cannot guarantee recoveries or the timing of such recoveries.

Although the Debtors have made commercially reasonable efforts to estimate Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests, it is possible that the actual amount of such Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests is materially different than the Debtors' estimates. Creditor recoveries could be materially reduced or eliminated in this instance. In

addition, the timing of actual distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims and Allowed Interests may be affected by many factors that cannot be predicted. Therefore, the Debtors cannot guaranty the timing or amount of any recovery on an Allowed Claim or an Allowed Interest.

The Wind-Down Debtors are subject to the volatility of cryptocurrency.

The price of digital assets and associated demand for buying, selling, and trading digital assets have historically been subject to significant volatility. Under the Amended Plan, certain Classes will receive distributions in cryptocurrency, subjecting those creditors to risks with respect to any diminution of value of the cryptocurrency to be distributed in satisfaction of Allowed Claims. This could result in lower recoveries for certain creditors than the Debtors' current estimates.

Distributions under the Amended Plan will not be made prior to Consummation and may be delayed or changed if the Confirmation Order is appealed.

The Debtors estimate that the process of obtaining Confirmation will last approximately 75 days from the date hereof, plus an additional period of time until Consummation. However, this period could be significantly longer due to appeal, regulatory uncertainty or delay, as has been the case in other cases involving businesses in the cryptocurrency space.

The wind down process may take longer and cost more than estimated due to regulatory or other causes, which may impact recoveries.

The Debtors estimate that the wind down of their businesses and the businesses of their subsidiaries' will take approximately two years to be completed. However, this is merely an estimate and it is possible that winding down operations may take longer. A factor influencing the timing of the wind down process includes regulatory uncertainty or delay and pending litigation and regulatory proceedings against the Debtors, including the SEC Action and NYAG Action, and the impact of any further proceedings brought by governmental or regulatory entities in the future. In the event the wind down takes longer to be completed, the associated costs, such as professional fees, will also be higher than estimated. The Wind-Down Debtors and their ability to monetize their assets or to make in-kind distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims may also be impacted by regulatory uncertainty, including with respect to the classification of certain cryptocurrencies and digital assets and the regulatory framework applicable to such assets. Accordingly, estimated recoveries may also be lower than estimated.

The loss of key personnel could adversely affect the wind down process and the Wind-Down Debtors' ability to effectuate distributions.

The Debtors' operations are dependent on a relatively small group of key management personnel and a highly skilled employee base. The Debtors' recent liquidity issues and the Chapter 11 Cases have created distractions and uncertainty for key management personnel and employees. Because competition for experienced personnel in the cryptocurrency and financial industries can be significant, the Debtors may be unable to find acceptable replacements with comparable skills and experience and the loss of such key management personnel could adversely affect the Debtors' ability to consummate the Amended Plan and provide Distributions to the creditors.

There are certain risks and contingencies that may affect the value of the Retained Causes of Action and recoveries to Holders of Claims.

There is no guarantee that the Wind-Down Debtors or the PA Officer will choose to prosecute any of the Retained Causes of Action (which include causes of action against DCG and the DCG Parties). Furthermore, to the extent the Wind-Down Debtors or PA Officer determines to prosecute any potential Retained Causes of Action, there is no guarantee as to their success in pursuing the Retained Causes of Action. The success of the Wind-Down Debtors or PA Officer in pursuing any of the Retained Causes of Action, as well as the expenses incurred in investigating and prosecuting the Retained Causes of Action, may materially affect the recoveries of Holders of Allowed Claims.

Litigation with respect to claims filed in these Chapter 11 Cases, including the 3AC Claims, may reduce recoveries available to other creditors of the Debtors.

It is possible that litigation concerning disputed and unliquidated claims filed in these Chapter 11 Cases, including the proofs of claim filed by 3AC and DCG, could affect the Amended Plan.

Although the Debtors dispute the 3AC Claims, the Bankruptcy Court may allow them. If the Bankruptcy Court allows the 3AC Claims and the Debtors do not exercise their right to equitably subordinate the 3AC Claims, then the 3AC Claims would *be pari passu* with other General Unsecured Claims against the Debtors.

The Debtors may be adversely affected by current and potential litigation, including litigation in connection with the Chapter 11 Cases, as well as ongoing governmental investigations.

The nature of the Debtors' business exposed the Debtors to litigation, including regulatory, tax and administrative proceedings and enforcement actions, as well as governmental investigations. As noted in Section VI.T, such litigation includes the SEC Action and the NYAG Action, and any other proceedings that may be brought by other governmental or regulatory authorities. It is difficult to estimate the impact of such litigation and governmental investigations, as it is inherently costly and unpredictable. Although the Debtors may establish reserves as they deem necessary, the amounts that the Debtors reserve could vary significantly from any amounts the Debtors ultimately pay due to the inherent uncertainties in the claims process.

The Debtors continue to be subject to ongoing proceedings, as well as investigations of potential claims, and it is possible that parties may commence additional litigation with respect to treatment of their Claims or Interests under the Amended Plan.

The Debtors have also received various requests from authorities over the course of the last twelve months, and are cooperating with investigations by various governmental authorities, which may impact the Wind-Down Debtors. The Debtors have worked with the authorities to narrow the scope of these investigations and provide documents responsive to the requests, and continue to work with the authorities on requests related to the business and the documents of the Debtors.

On January 12, 2023, the SEC filed the SEC Complaint against GGC and Gemini, alleging that GGC and Gemini offered and sold securities through the Gemini Earn program without a valid registration statement filed or in effect with the SEC, in violation of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act of 1933.

On October 19, 2023, the NYAG filed the NYAG Complaint against certain Debtors and other defendants, asserting claims under the Martin Act and New York Executive Law § 63(12) based on allegations that the NYAG Defendants defrauded Gemini Earn Program investors, including by misrepresenting GGC's financial condition. As other regulators review the NYAG action, it is possible that there will be further regulatory actions that follow.

The course of these investigations and litigations and their outcome are unpredictable and uncertain, and may impact the Wind-Down Debtors and distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims. Although the Debtors may establish reserves as they deem necessary, the amounts that the Debtors reserve could vary significantly from any amounts the Debtors ultimately pay due to the inherent uncertainties in litigation, as well as in the claims process.

Moreover, there remains uncertainty about whether cryptocurrency and digital assets should be treated for legal and regulatory purposes like property, securities, commodities, currencies or some other type of asset. There is the potential that certain types of cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin or stablecoins, will be classified and regulated differently from other types of cryptocurrencies. All of these variables may have a material impact on the Wind-Down Debtors and their estates.

DCG is a significant source of recovery for distributions under the Amended Plan.

Major sources of recoveries for Holders of Claims under the Amended Plan include proceeds from the Partial Repayment Agreement and the DCG Loans, the DCGI Loans, the DCG Note, and the DCG Tax Receivables. Accordingly, recoveries will depend on the ability of DCG to satisfy its obligations to the Debtors and Wind-Down Debtors. DCG's inability to satisfy such obligations will reduce funds available for distribution to creditors. The maturity on the DCG Note is more than seven years from the date of filing of this Amended Disclosure Statement. Pending litigation against DCG, including the NYAG Action, may impact the creditworthiness of DCG and its ability to satisfy its obligations to the Debtors and Wind-Down Debtors, resulting in reduced recoveries to Holders of Allowed Claims.

Moreover, the Amended Plan contemplates the possible prosecution of claims against DCG and other DCG Parties. As discussed in Section VI.F and G above, the Special Committee has investigated these potential claims and concluded that the estates have colorable claims against certain DCG Parties for various causes of action, including potential claims based on alter ego liability and preference law. The Debtors understand that the DCG Parties deny that any such claims have merit and that the DCG Parties intend to vigorously defend against any such claims. In defense of any claim, the DCG Parties may raise a variety of defenses under bankruptcy law and may assert counterclaims against the Debtors, including but not limited to claims relating to DCG's entry into an agreement following 3AC's default to assume liabilities in connection with GAP's loans to 3AC. To that end, on May 22, 2023, DCG filed proofs of claim against the Debtors asserting certain rights and/or defenses in connection with such assumption. The Debtors vigorously contest DCG's asserted defenses.

Any litigation against the DCG Parties would involve significant time and expense for an uncertain outcome, which ~~may~~will likely result in substantial additional costs to the Debtors' estates and may not result in additional recoveries for Holders of Claims. Distributions to creditors could be significantly delayed pending the results of litigation, and would not be available to the extent that the Wind-Down Debtors were not successful in litigation. Particularly with respect to the alter ego claims, the Debtors believe that the law governing such claims poses significant challenges to a successful prosecution, and that the DCG Parties would vigorously defend against such claims. Pending resolution of litigation, creditors would be exposed to DCG credit risk because the Wind-Down Debtors do not have the benefit of a security interest or contractual covenants limiting DCG's activities. In the event that DCG were to seek bankruptcy protection pending the resolution of litigation, creditors of the Debtors would face additional risks.

X. CONFIRMATION OF THE AMENDED PLAN

A. Requirements for Confirmation of the Amended Plan

Among the requirements for the Confirmation of the Amended Plan are that the Amended Plan (i) is accepted by all impaired Classes of Claims and Interests, or if rejected by an Impaired Class, that the Amended Plan “does not discriminate unfairly” and is “fair and equitable” as to such Class; (ii) is feasible; and (iii) is in the “best interests” of Holders of Claims.

At the Confirmation Hearing, the Bankruptcy Court will determine whether the Amended Plan satisfies the requirements of section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors believe that: (i) the Amended Plan satisfies or will satisfy all of the necessary statutory requirements of chapter 11; (ii) the Debtors have complied or will have complied with all of the necessary requirements of chapter 11; and (iii) the Amended Plan has been proposed in good faith.

B. Best Interests of Creditors/Liquidation Analysis

Often called the “best interests of creditors” test, section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that the Bankruptcy Court find, as a condition to Confirmation, that the Amended Plan provides, with respect to each Class, that each Holder of a Claim or Interest in such Class either (i) has accepted the Amended Plan or (ii) will receive or retain under the Amended Plan property of a value that is not less than the amount that such Holder would receive or retain if the Debtors liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

To demonstrate that the Amended Plan satisfies the “best interests of creditors” test, the Debtors have attached hereto as **Exhibit C**, a Liquidation Analysis prepared by the Debtors’ management with the assistance of their advisors, including Alvarez & Marsal North America LLP, the Debtors’ financial advisor. The Liquidation Analysis presents recovery available assuming a hypothetical liquidation based on certain assumptions discussed in this Amended Disclosure Statement and in the accompanying notes to the Liquidation Analysis.

C. Feasibility

Section 1129(a)(11) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that Confirmation of the Amended Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtors, or any successor to the Debtors (unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the Amended Plan).

The Amended Plan provides for the liquidations of GGC, GAP and GGH and distribution of their assets to Holders of Allowed Claims and Interests. Accordingly, the Debtors believe that all Amended Plan obligations with respect to the Debtors will be satisfied, following by their winding down, pursuant to the Amended Plan. The Debtors have analyzed the ability of the Wind-Down Debtors to meet their respective obligations under the Amended Plan. As part of this analysis, the Debtors prepared the Projections, as set forth on **Exhibit D** attached hereto.

D. Acceptance by Impaired Class

The Bankruptcy Code requires, as a condition to Confirmation, that, except in certain circumstances, each Class of Claims or Equity Interests that is Impaired under the Amended Plan, accept the Amended Plan. A Class that is not “impaired” under the Amended Plan is deemed to have accepted the Amended Plan and, therefore, solicitation of acceptances with respect to such Class is not required.¹⁶

¹⁶ A class is “impaired” unless the plan: (a) leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which the claim or the equity interest entitles the holder of such claim or equity interest; or (b) cures any default,

Section 1126(c) of the Bankruptcy Code defines acceptance of a plan by a class of impaired claims as acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount and more than one-half (1/2) in number of allowed claims in that class, counting only those claims that actually voted to accept or to reject the plan. Thus, a Class of Claims will have voted to accept the Amended Plan only if two-thirds (2/3) in amount and a majority in number actually voting cast their Ballots in favor of acceptance.

Section 1126(d) of the Bankruptcy Code defines acceptance of a plan by a class of impaired interests as acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount of allowed interests in that class, counting only those interests that actually voted to accept or to reject the plan. Thus, a Class of Interests will have voted to accept the Amended Plan only if two-thirds (2/3) in amount actually voting cast their Ballots in favor of acceptance.

Section 506(a) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that holders of allowed claims secured by liens on property of a debtor shall have an allowed secured claim to the extent of the value of such holder's interest in the debtors' estates' property and shall have an unsecured claim to the extent the value of such holder's interest is less than the allowed amount of such claim. Under the Amended Plan, holders of Secured Claims shall be receiving such treatment rendering their claims Unimpaired pursuant to section 1124(1) or (2) of the Bankruptcy Code, as applicable. For purposes of Voting, to the extent the value of the interest of a Holder of a Secured Claim in property of the Estates exceeds the Allowed amount of such Secured Claim, such Holder shall not have any General Unsecured Claim nor be permitted to Vote in Classes with other General Unsecured Claims.

E. Confirmation without Acceptance by All Impaired Classes.

Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code allows a bankruptcy court to confirm a plan even if all impaired classes have not accepted the plan, provided that the plan has been accepted by at least one impaired class of claims. Pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, notwithstanding an impaired class rejection or deemed rejection of the plan, the plan will be confirmed, at the plan proponent's request, in a procedure commonly known as "cramdown" so long as the plan does not "discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" with respect to each class of claims or interests that is impaired under, and has not accepted, the plan.

If any Impaired Class rejects the Amended Plan, including Classes of Claims or Interests deemed to reject the Amended Plan, the Debtors will request Confirmation of the Amended Plan, as it may be modified from time to time, utilizing the "cramdown" provision under section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors reserve the right to modify the Amended Plan in accordance with Article X of the Amended Plan to the extent, if any, that Confirmation pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code requires modification, including by modifying the treatment applicable to a Class of Claims to render such Class of Claims Unimpaired to the extent permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules or to withdraw the Amended Plan as to such Debtor. The Debtors believe that the Amended Plan and the treatment of all Classes of Claims and Interests under the Amended Plan satisfy the requirements for cramdown, and the Debtors will be prepared to meet their burden to establish that the Amended Plan can be Confirmed pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code as part of Confirmation of the Amended Plan.

(i) No Unfair Discrimination.

The "unfair discrimination" test applies with respect to classes of claim or interests that are of equal priority but are receiving different treatment under a proposed plan. The test does not require that the treatment be the same or equivalent, but that the treatment be "fair." In general, bankruptcy courts consider whether a plan discriminates unfairly in its treatment of classes of claims of equal rank (e.g., classes of the same legal character). Bankruptcy

reinstates the original terms of such obligation, compensates the holder for certain damages or losses, as applicable, and does not otherwise alter the legal, equitable, or contractual rights to which such claim or equity interest entitles the holder of such claim or equity interest.

courts will take into account a number of factors in determining whether a plan discriminates unfairly. Under certain circumstances, a proposed plan may treat two classes of unsecured creditors differently without unfairly discriminating against either class.

(ii) Fair and Equitable Test.

The “fair and equitable” test applies to classes of different priority and status (e.g., secured versus unsecured) and includes the general requirement that no class of claims receive more than 100 percent of the amount of the allowed claims in such class. As to each non-accepting class and as set forth below, the test sets different standards depending on the type of claims or interests in such class. The Debtors believe that the Amended Plan satisfies the “fair and equitable” requirement, notwithstanding the fact that certain Classes are deemed to reject the Amended Plan. There is no Class receiving more than a 100 percent recovery and no junior Class is receiving a Distribution under the Amended Plan until all senior Classes have received a 100 percent recovery or agreed to receive a different treatment under the Amended Plan.

(a) Unsecured Claims.

The condition that a plan be “fair and equitable” to a non-accepting class of unsecured claims includes the requirement that either: (i) the plan provides that each holder of a claim of such class receive or retain on account of such claim property of a value, as of the effective date, equal to the allowed amount of such claim; or (ii) the holder of any claim or any interest that is junior to the claims of such class will not receive or retain any property under the plan on account of such junior claim or junior interest, subject to certain exceptions.

(b) Interests.

The condition that a plan be “fair and equitable” to a non-accepting class of interests, includes the requirements that either: (i) the plan provides that each holder of an interest in that class receives or retains under the plan on account of that interest property of a value, as of the effective date, equal to the greater of: (a) the allowed amount of any fixed liquidation preference to which such holder is entitled; (b) any fixed redemption price to which such holder is entitled; or (c) the value of such interest; or (ii) the holder of any interest that is junior to the interests of such class will not receive or retain any property under the plan on account of such junior interest.

XI. ALTERNATIVES TO CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE AMENDED PLAN

If the Amended Plan is not consummated, the Debtors' financial obligations will exceed their ability to pay them. Accordingly, if the Amended Plan is not confirmed and consummated, the alternatives include:

A. Liquidation Under Chapter 7

If the Amended Plan is not confirmed, the Debtors may choose to file a case under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, pursuant to which a trustee would be appointed to liquidate the Debtors' assets for distribution in accordance with the priorities established by chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. A discussion of the effects that a liquidation would have on the recoveries of Holders of Allowed Claims and Interests is set forth in the Liquidation Analysis attached hereto as **Exhibit C**. For the reasons articulated in Section VIII above, the Debtors believe that a liquidation would result in lower aggregate distributions being made to Holders of Allowed Claims than those provided in the Amended Plan.

B. Alternative Plan(s) of Reorganization

The Debtors believe that failure to confirm the Amended Plan will likely lead to expensive and protracted Chapter 11 Cases. In formulating and developing the Amended Plan, the Debtors have explored numerous other alternatives and engaged in an extensive negotiating process.

The Debtors believe that not only does the Amended Plan fairly adjust the rights of Holders of Allowed Claims receiving distributions under the Amended Plan and enable the Holders of all Claims to maximize their returns, but also that rejection of the Amended Plan in favor of some alternative method of reconciling the Claims and Interests will require, at the very least, an extensive and time consuming process (including the possibility of protracted and costly litigation) and will not result in a better recovery for any Class.

THE DEBTORS BELIEVE THAT CONFIRMATION OF THE AMENDED PLAN IS PREFERABLE TO ANY ALTERNATIVE BECAUSE THE AMENDED PLAN MAXIMIZES THE AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTIONS TO ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS, AND ANY ALTERNATIVE TO CONFIRMATION OF THE AMENDED PLAN WILL RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL DELAYS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANY RECOVERIES. THEREFORE, THE DEBTORS RECOMMEND THAT ALL HOLDERS OF IMPAIRED CLAIMS ENTITLED TO VOTE ON THE AMENDED PLAN VOTE TO ACCEPT THE AMENDED PLAN.

C. Dismissal of the Debtors' Chapter 11 Cases

Dismissal of the Chapter 11 Cases would have the effect of restoring (or attempting to restore) all parties to the status quo ante. Upon dismissal of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors would lose the protection of the Bankruptcy Code, thereby requiring, at the very least, an extensive and time-consuming process of negotiation with their creditors, possibly resulting in costly and protracted litigation in various jurisdictions. Dismissal would also permit unpaid secured and unsecured creditors to obtain and enforce judgments against the Debtors. The Debtors believe that these actions would seriously undermine their ability to continue operations. Therefore, the Debtors believe that dismissal of the Chapter 11 Cases is not a viable reorganizational alternative to the Amended Plan.

XII. CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMENDED PLAN

A. Introduction.

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Consummation of the Amended Plan to the Debtors and to certain Holders of Allowed Claims. The following summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to Holders of Claims or Interests not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan. This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “IRC”), the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authorities and published administrative positions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), and other applicable authorities (collectively, “Applicable Tax Law”), all as in effect on the date of this Amended Disclosure Statement and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect.

Due to the lack of authority addressing the taxation of transactions in Digital Assets, the application of Applicable Tax Law to numerous material aspects of the transactions contemplated by the Amended Plan, and to Digital Assets in general, is subject to a high level of uncertainty. No opinion of counsel has been obtained and the Debtors do not intend to seek a ruling from the IRS or any other authorities, as to any of the tax consequences of the Amended Plan discussed below. The discussion below is not binding upon the IRS or the courts in the United States. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a different position than any position discussed herein.

This summary does not purport to address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to the Debtors or to certain Holders in light of their individual circumstances. This summary does not address any tax consequences under the laws of any state, municipality or locality of the United States or the laws of any taxing jurisdiction other than the federal tax laws of the United States. This summary does not address tax issues with respect to such Holders that are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (including, for example, banks, governmental authorities or agencies, pass-through entities, subchapter S corporations, dealers and traders in securities, insurance companies, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, small business investment companies, foreign taxpayers, persons who are related to the Debtors within the meaning of the IRC, persons using a mark-to-market method of accounting, Holders of Claims who are themselves in bankruptcy, regulated investment companies and those holding, or who will hold, consideration received pursuant to the Amended Plan, as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion, or other integrated transaction). In addition, this summary does not address the Medicare tax on net investment income or the special timing rules prescribed under Section 451(b) of the IRC. No aspect of state, local, estate, gift, or taxes other than U.S. federal income taxation is addressed. Furthermore, this summary assumes that a Holder of a Claim holds a Claim as a “capital asset” (within the meaning of Section 1221 of the IRC). Except as stated otherwise, this summary also assumes that the various debt and other arrangements to which the Debtors are a party will be respected for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with their form and, to the extent relevant, that the Claims constitute interests in the Debtors “solely as a creditor” for purposes of section 897 of the IRC. This overview does not discuss differences in tax consequences to Holders that act or receive consideration in a capacity other than any other Holder of a Claim of the same Class or Classes, and the tax consequences for such Holders may differ materially from that described below. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the implementation of the Amended Plan to the Debtors, Wind-Down Debtors (Wind-Down GAP and Wind-Down GGC and Wind-Down GGH), and Holders of Claims described below also may vary depending on the ultimate nature of any restructuring transactions that the Debtors and/or Wind-Down Debtors engage in. This discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to Holders (a) whose Claims are Unimpaired or otherwise entitled to payment in full under the Amended Plan, or (b) that are deemed to reject the Amended Plan.

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Holder” is a Holder of a Claim or Interest that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is: (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of the source of such income; or (iv) a trust (a) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the trust’s administration and one or more United States persons (within the meaning of section 7701(a)(30) of the IRC) has authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b)

that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a United States person (within the meaning of section 7701(a)(30) of the IRC). For purposes of this discussion, a "Non-U.S. Holder" is any Holder that is neither a U.S. Holder nor a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a Holder, the tax treatment of a partner (or other beneficial owner) generally will depend upon the status of the partner (or other beneficial owner) and the activities of the partner (or other beneficial owner) and the entity. Partnerships (or other pass-through entities) and partners (or other beneficial owners) of partnerships (or other pass-through entities) that are Holders are urged to consult their own respective tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Amended Plan.

The below discussion assumes that the Debtors obtained tax ownership of Digital Asset deposits when customers made such deposits. The Debtors believe that position is the right one based on, among other things, the fact that the Debtors had the right to transfer, rehypothecate, and otherwise deal in deposited Digital Assets. If the Debtors were determined to not have tax ownership of the Digital Assets, the consequences of the Amended Plan to Holders of Claims and the Debtors would vary significantly from the discussion below.

ACCORDINGLY, THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAREFUL TAX ADVICE BASED UPON THE INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES PERTAINING TO A HOLDER OF A CLAIM. ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS FOR THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMENDED PLAN.

B. Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Amended Plan to the Debtors.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, each of the Debtors is (i) a member of an affiliated group of corporations of which DCG is the common parent and which files a single consolidated U.S. federal income tax return (the "Tax Group"), or (ii) a foreign branch or entity disregarded as separate from its owner for U.S. federal income tax purposes whose business activities and operations are reflected on the consolidated U.S. federal income tax returns of the Tax Group. Whether the Debtors' tax attributes (if any) will survive the implementation of the Amended Plan is subject to uncertainty. Accordingly, the application of the rules regarding cancellation of indebtedness and section 382 of the IRC (which could significantly limit the Wind-Down Debtors' ability to utilize net operating losses and other tax attributes going forward) is also uncertain at this time.

In connection with the Amended Plan, the Debtors (or Wind-Down Debtors, as applicable) may, among other things, sell certain assets, receive Avoidance Recoveries and other proceeds from pursuing Retained Causes of Action, distribute Digital Assets (including newly purchased Digital Assets with Cash or recoveries from the aforementioned items) to certain Holders that are substantially identical to the Digital Assets such Holders previously loaned to the Debtor (i.e., to attempt to return to certain Holders some or all of the Digital Assets such Holders previously loaned to the Debtor through a distribution "in kind") ("Like-Kind Distribution"), and distribute Cash and otherwise distribute Digital Assets (in a non-"in-kind" fashion, i.e., by distributing Digital Assets to a Holder other than Digital Assets that such Holder previously loaned to the Debtor).

In connection with any rebalancing of the Debtors' Digital Assets in order to facilitate Like-Kind Distributions (a "Rebalancing"), the Debtors would realize gain or loss upon the sale of property involved in such rebalancing. The amount of such gain or loss would be equal to the difference between the value of the consideration received by the Debtors (including, for this purpose, assumption of liabilities) and the Debtors' tax basis in such assets. Gain would be reduced by the amount of tax attributes (if any) available for use by the Debtors, and any remaining gain would be recognized by the Debtors and result in a cash tax obligation.

Thus, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of a Rebalancing would in large part be a function of the Debtors' tax basis in their assets that the Debtors transfer or are deemed to have transferred, including the Debtors' Digital Assets. There is generally no direct guidance under Applicable Tax Law on how to treat a Holder's transfer of Digital Assets to a business like the Debtors' (and as a result there is significant uncertainty with respect to the Debtors' tax basis in such Digital Assets) or the transferee's utilization of the transferred Digital Assets (for

example, and without limitation, holding, lending, staking, selling, entering derivatives transactions). Accordingly, there is significant uncertainty with respect to the tax consequences of a Rebalancing by the Debtors.

It is possible that the IRS or a court could disagree with the Debtors' determination of their basis in their assets, including the Debtors' Digital Assets. Any such disagreement could lead to a redetermination of the Debtors' basis in their assets and a resultant increase in the Debtors' tax liability, potentially in a way that would have a materially adverse impact on the Debtors. The Debtors, together with their advisors, continue to study this issue.

With respect to the Debtors' distribution of Cash and/or property to Holders of Claims, the Debtors would recognize income or cancellation of indebtedness income related to any excess of the amount of such Claim over the value of what a Holder receives in exchange for its Claim.

The Debtors continue to evaluate how "dollarization" of Claims as of the Effective Date may modify the above analysis, either with respect to the implementation of the Amended Plan itself or with respect to any administrative tax period more generally. The Debtors currently cannot say with certainty that there will not be material administrative income tax liabilities that must be satisfied under the Amended Plan.

C. Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Amended Plan to Holders of Allowed Claims.

Before discussing the consequences to any particular Class of Claims entitled to vote, we discuss certain U.S. federal income tax considerations that are relevant to U.S. Holders who may receive a Like-Kind Distribution of Digital Assets pursuant to the Amended Plan.

The tax treatment of such U.S. Holders under the Amended Plan depends significantly on the tax treatment of their transfer of Digital Assets to the Debtors in the first instance. There is uncertainty with respect to whether loan deposits in which tax ownership of the Digital Assets transferred to the Debtors were taxable when they occurred, but the Debtors generally expect that most U.S. Holders have taken the position that the act of lending Digital Assets to the Debtors is not a taxable event. While there is substantial theoretical debate regarding that position, it is a position that has some level of support in the idea that the exchange of Digital Assets for a contractual right to the return of such Digital Assets is not a transaction that results in a realization event under section 1001 of the IRC, because it does not involve an exchange of property for other property "differing materially either in kind or in extent." Such position relies, among other things, on case law that predates the enactment of section 1058 of the IRC and analogies to the treatment afforded to securities lending under section 1058 of the IRC.

To the extent an initial loan deposit of Digital Assets was not taxable, there is an argument that the same position could be taken with respect to the return by the Debtors of the same kind of Digital Asset to U.S. Holders in a Like-Kind Distribution, because the exchange of the contractual right to the return of such Digital Asset for the underlying Digital Asset is itself not an exchange of property for other property "differing materially either in kind or in extent." The Debtors emphasize that, like other aspects of Digital Asset taxation, this position is subject to significant uncertainty, including because of the existence of proposed Treasury Regulation section 1.1058-1(e)(2), which causes a securities lending transaction to become taxable where a borrower fails to return to the lender securities identical to the securities transferred, or otherwise defaults under the agreement. While this proposed Treasury Regulation is inapplicable by its terms to Digital Assets, it would very likely cause such a transaction to be taxable to a U.S. Holder (or other person that transferred Digital Assets to the Debtors in a transaction intended to be treated as non-taxable in the first instance) if it is applied to Digital Assets by analogy. Furthermore, even if the foregoing argument would apply to a recovery that comprises solely Like-Kind Distributions, in the case of a Holder receiving Like-Kind Distributions with other distributions, the argument would need to be supplemented by a general "bifurcation" approach that permitted U.S. Holders to take the position that such U.S. Holders retained their Digital Asset positions in a tax-free manner, even if the receipt of other consideration constituted a taxable exchange. The Debtors emphasize that these positions are unclear.

The ability to take the position that a Like-Kind Distribution of Digital Assets is not taxable to U.S. Holders is subject to increased risk as a result of the "dollarization" of Claims. It may be the case that "dollarization" resulted, or will result, in a taxable event to U.S. Holders, either as of the Petition Date or as of the Confirmation Date. If such a taxable event were determined to have occurred, it would be because the contract to receive particular Digital Assets was modified, as a result of dollarization, to have an economic "cap." In light of this, it is

unclear whether the argument described above that supports tax-free treatment of a Like-Kind Distribution could still apply. Such a “capped” contract arguably “differ[s] materially either in kind or in extent” from the underlying Digital Assets.

The Debtors emphasize in the strongest possible terms that the law applicable to Digital Asset loan transactions with the Debtors, “dollarization,” and the Consummation of the Amended Plan is subject to a high level of uncertainty. Although there are instructive analogous authorities, there is effectively no “controlling” authority on any of these issues. Accordingly, there is a material risk that the positions described throughout this discussion may not be sustained. The concept of a non-taxable Like-Kind Distribution referred to above rests in large part on the theory that the property that the Debtors would distribute in kind to a U.S. Holder would be in respect of an obligation that does not differ “materially either in kind or in extent” from the obligation that arose when the U.S. Holder deposited property with the Debtors. Given the structure of the Amended Plan, and in particular the way in which the Debtors have valued Claims as of the Petition Date, there is a significant risk that the Claim that a U.S. Holder has against the Debtors as of the Petition Date is with respect to property that differs “materially either in kind or in extent” from the property that the U.S. Holder previously deposited with the Debtors, such that the Debtors would be distributing property in respect of an obligation that differs “materially either in kind or in extent” from the one that existed when the U.S. Holder loaned Digital Assets to the Debtors (and thus tax-free in-kind treatment would likely be unavailable).

(i) The Wind-Down Entities.

The Amended Plan provides that on the Effective Date, Allowed Claims shall, in the absence of any other treatment under the Amended Plan or the Confirmation Order, be deemed to pass through the Chapter 11 Cases and, solely for purposes of receiving distributions pursuant to the Amended Plan and otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended Plan (including, without limitation, the release and injunction provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Amended Plan and the treatment of Gemini Lender Claims), shall remain obligations of Wind-Down GGH, as applicable, on and after the Effective Date. It is uncertain at this time whether the Wind-Down Debtors will continue to be members of the Tax Group following the Effective Date. If the Wind-Down Debtors are no longer treated as members of the Tax Group, they will be liable for U.S. federal income taxes, and will not have access to net operating losses and other tax attributes to the extent such losses and attributes have been used by the Tax Group to offset items of members other than the Wind-Down Debtors (including in respect of the Tax Group’s full taxable year that contains the date on which the Wind-Down Debtors ceased to be members of the Tax Group). Furthermore, the usability of any such net operating losses or tax attributes that remain with the Wind-Down Debtors might otherwise be limited (and thus of lesser value) if the Wind-Down Debtors are no longer treated as members of the Tax Group. Lastly, it is possible that the exit of the Wind-Down Debtors from the Tax Group could cause the immediate recognition of gains in any intergroup transactions that had been subject to deferral treatment under the tax rules applicable to consolidated groups. Accordingly, if the Wind-Down Debtors are no longer treated as members of the Tax Group following the Effective Date, this could adversely impact the Debtors’ liquidity and the recovery to Holders of Claims.

(ii) General Unsecured Claims against GGH.

Pursuant to the Amended Plan, each Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim against GGH shall, in full and final satisfaction of such Claim, receive its Pro Rata share of the available (a) Cash and (b) Digital Assets (including the proceeds of the Wind-Down that are allocated to GGH), in accordance with the Distribution Principles.

To the extent any Digital Asset distributed to a U.S. Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claims against GGH is the same as the type of Digital Asset such U.S. Holder previously loaned to the Debtor, then such return may be treated as a Like-Kind Distribution to such U.S. Holder, consistent with (and subject to the uncertainties around) the discussion set forth above.

In the case where such tax-free treatment did not apply with respect to such Like-Kind Distribution, and for any consideration that a U.S. Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claims against GGH receives in satisfaction of its Claim that is not the same as the type of Digital Asset such U.S. Holder initially transferred to the Debtor as of the Petition Date, the exchange will be taxable to the U.S. Holder. In such case, such U.S. Holder would recognize

gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of such consideration received under the Amended Plan and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Claim (this assumes that all of the consideration is received in a taxable fashion; see immediately below for a discussion of a bifurcated approach). The character of any such gain or loss as capital or ordinary would be determined by a number of factors including the tax status of the U.S. Holder, whether the Claim constituted a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. Holder, and whether and to what extent the U.S. Holder had previously claimed a bad-debt deduction with respect to its Claim. If any such recognized gain or loss were capital in nature, it generally would be long-term capital gain if the U.S. Holder had a holding period in respect of the Claim of more than one year at the time of the exchange. Such U.S. Holder's tax basis in such consideration should equal the fair market value of such property as of the Effective Date, and such U.S. Holder's holding period in such consideration should begin on the day after the Effective Date.

Where a U.S. Holder receives some consideration tax-free and other consideration that is taxable (e.g., some but not all of the consideration that a U.S. Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim against GGH receives in satisfaction of its Claim is a Like-Kind Distribution), such U.S. Holder could recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value of such consideration received under the Amended Plan in a taxable fashion, and (ii) while subject to uncertainty, a proportionate portion of the tax basis in such Claim (possibly based on relative fair market values of the consideration received in a tax-free fashion and the consideration received in a taxable fashion, although other potential ways of calculating gain or loss may exist). The character of any such gain or loss as capital or ordinary would be determined by a number of factors including the tax status of the U.S. Holder, whether the Claim constituted a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. Holder, and whether and to what extent the U.S. Holder had previously claimed a bad-debt deduction with respect to its Claim. If any such recognized gain or loss were capital in nature, it generally would be long-term capital gain if the U.S. Holder had a holding period in respect of the Claim of more than one year at the time of the exchange. Such U.S. Holder's tax basis in any consideration received in a taxable exchange should equal the fair market value of such property as of the Effective Date, and such U.S. Holder's holding period in any such consideration should begin on the day after the Effective Date.

For a very simplified numerical example of the abovementioned methodology (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be one among others) for determining gain or loss where a U.S. Holder receives some consideration tax-free and other consideration that is taxable, assume the following: (i) such U.S. Holder has an adjusted tax basis in its Claim of \$1,000; (ii) such Claim corresponds entirely to BTC that such U.S. Holder previously loaned to the Debtors; and (iii) such Holder receives, in satisfaction of its Claim, BTC worth \$3,000 and ETH worth \$2,000. Pursuant to the above methodology, the U.S. Holder would have gain equal to the difference between (a) \$2,000 (the fair market value of the ETH), and (b) $\$2,000 / (\$3,000 + \$2,000) \times \$1,000$, i.e., \$1,600 of gain.

It is generally expected that a Holder of Allowed General Unsecured Claims against GGH should not be taxed on distributions received after the Effective Date until such distributions are received (if at all).

(iii) General Unsecured Claims against GAP.

Pursuant to the Amended Plan, each Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim against GAP shall, in full and final satisfaction of such Claim, receive its Pro Rata share of the available (a) Cash and (b) Digital Assets (including the proceeds of the Wind-Down that are allocated to GAP), in accordance with the Distribution Principles.

The treatment to each U.S. Holder of a GAP Class 3 Claim will be as described above for U.S. Holders of Allowed GGH Class 3 Claims.

(iv) Other Unsecured Claims against GGC.

Pursuant to the Amended Plan, each Holder of an Allowed Other Unsecured Claim against GGC shall, in full and final satisfaction of such Claim, receive its Pro Rata share of (i) the available (a) Cash and (b) Digital Assets (including the proceeds of the Wind-Down that are allocated to GGC), in accordance with the Distribution Principles.

The treatment to each U.S. Holder of a GGC Class 3 Claim will be as described above for U.S. Holders of Allowed GGH Class 3 Claims

(v) Gemini Lender Claims against GGC.

Pursuant to the Amended Plan, each Holder of an Allowed Gemini Lender Claim against GGC shall, in full and final satisfaction of such Claim, receive its Pro Rata share of the available (a) Cash and (b) Digital Assets (including the proceeds of the Wind-Down that are allocated to GGC), in accordance with the Distribution Principles.

The treatment to each U.S. Holder of a GGC Class 4 Claim will be as described above for U.S. Holders of Allowed GGH Class 3 Claims.

(vi) Net Investment Income Tax.

Certain U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates, or trusts are required to pay an additional 3.8 percent tax on, among other things, gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets. U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates, or trusts should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this tax provision on their ownership and disposition of any consideration to be received under the Amended Plan

(vii) Limitations on Losses.

U.S. Holders who recognize capital losses as a result of the distributions under the Amended Plan will be subject to limits on their use of capital losses. For non-corporate U.S. Holders, capital losses may be used to offset any capital gains (without regard to holding periods) plus ordinary income to the extent of the lesser of (i) \$3,000 (\$1,500 for married individuals filing separate returns) or (ii) the excess of the capital losses over the capital gains. Non-corporate U.S. Holders may carry over unused capital losses and apply them to capital gains and a portion of their ordinary income for an unlimited number of years. For corporate U.S. Holders, losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets may only be used to offset capital gains. Corporate U.S. Holders who have more capital losses than can be used in a tax year may be allowed to carry over the excess capital losses for use in the five years following the capital loss year, and are allowed to carry back unused capital losses to the three years preceding the capital loss year.

D. Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders of Owning and Disposing of Digital Assets Received Under the Amended Plan.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder of owning and disposing of Digital Assets received under the Amended Plan will depend upon a variety of factors outside of the control and/or knowledge of the Debtors, including (i) the U.S. federal income tax characterization of the relationship between such Holder and a third-party exchange (if any) to which such Holder transfers any such Digital Assets, and (ii) the activities that such Holder and/or such third-party exchange (if applicable) pursue with respect to such Digital Assets. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of holding and disposing of Digital Assets.

E. Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Amended Plan to Non-U.S. Holders of Allowed Claims.

The following discussion includes only certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Amended Plan to Non-U.S. Holders. This discussion does not include any non-U.S. tax considerations. The rules governing the U.S. federal income tax consequences to Non-U.S. Holders are complex. Each Non-U.S. Holder is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local, non-U.S., and non-income tax consequences of the Consummation of the Amended Plan and the Restructuring Transactions to such Non-U.S. Holder.

(i) Gain Recognition

Gain, if any, recognized by a Non-U.S. Holder on the exchange of its Claim generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxation unless (i) the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who was present in the United States for

183 days or more during the taxable year in which the Restructuring Transactions occur and certain other conditions are met or (ii) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by such Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States (and, if an income tax treaty applies, such gain is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by such Non-U.S. Holder in the United States). If the first exception applies, the Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30 percent (or at a reduced rate or exemption from tax under an applicable income tax treaty) on the amount by which such Non-U.S. Holder's capital gains allocable to U.S. sources exceed capital losses allocable to U.S. sources during the taxable year of the exchange. If the second exception applies, the Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to any gain realized on the exchange in the same manner as a U.S. Holder (except that the Net Investment Income Tax would generally not apply). In order to claim an exemption from or reduction of withholding tax, such Non-U.S. Holder will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI (or such successor form as the IRS designates). In addition, if such a Non-U.S. Holder is a corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30 percent (or such lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to certain adjustments. **The taxation of Digital Assets is subject to a high level of uncertainty, and each Non-U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the possibility of being deemed to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States as a result of its Digital Asset-related activities.**

(ii) U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders of Owning and Disposing of Digital Assets Received Under the Amended Plan.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences to a Non-U.S. Holder of owning and disposing of Digital Assets received under the Amended Plan will depend upon a variety of factors outside of the control and/or knowledge of the Debtors, including (i) the U.S. federal income tax characterization of the relationship between such Holder and a third-party exchange (if any) to which such Holder transfers any such Digital Assets, and (ii) the activities that such Holder and/or such third-party exchange (if applicable) pursue with respect to such Digital Assets. Further, owning and disposing of Digital Assets received under the Amended Plan may not qualify for the trading safe harbors described in Code section 864, and therefore, a Non-U.S. Holder may be required to recognize income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and be subject to U.S. federal income taxation on such effectively connected income. Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of holding and disposing of Digital Assets.

(iii) FATCA

Under legislation commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), foreign financial institutions and certain other foreign entities must report certain information with respect to their U.S. account holders and investors or be subject to withholding at a rate of 30 percent on the receipt of "withholdable payments." For this purpose, "withholdable payments" are generally U.S. source payments of fixed or determinable, annual or periodical income, and, subject to the paragraph immediately below, also include gross proceeds from the sale of any property of a type which can produce U.S. source interest or dividends.

FATCA withholding will apply even if the applicable payment would not otherwise be subject to U.S. federal nonresident withholding. FATCA withholding rules were previously scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2019, that would have applied to payments of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of property of a type that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, such withholding has effectively been suspended under proposed Treasury Regulations that may be relied on until final regulations become effective. Nonetheless, there can be no assurance that a similar rule will not go into effect in the future. Each Non-U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the possible impact of FATCA withholding rules on such Non-U.S. Holder.

F. Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding

The Debtors, the Wind-Down Debtors, the PA Officer, the Disbursing Agent, and any applicable withholding agent will withhold all amounts required by law to be withheld from payments of interest and will comply with all applicable reporting requirements of the IRC. In general, information reporting requirements may apply to distributions or payments made to a U.S. Holder of a claim. Additionally, backup withholding will generally apply to such payments if a U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amounts withheld

under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against such U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such U.S. Holder to a refund from the IRS, provided that the required information is timely provided to the IRS.

In addition, from an information reporting perspective, U.S. Treasury Regulations generally require disclosure by a taxpayer on its U.S. federal income tax return of certain types of transactions in which the taxpayer participated, including, among other types of transactions, certain transactions that result in the taxpayer's claiming a loss in excess of specified thresholds. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding these regulations and whether the transactions contemplated by the Amended Plan would be subject to these regulations and require disclosure on the U.S. Holders' tax returns.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMENDED PLAN ARE COMPLEX. THE FOREGOING SUMMARY DOES NOT DISCUSS ALL ASPECTS OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION THAT MAY BE RELEVANT TO A PARTICULAR HOLDER IN LIGHT OF SUCH HOLDER'S CIRCUMSTANCES AND INCOME TAX SITUATION. ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THE AMENDED PLAN, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF ANY STATE, LOCAL, OR NON-U.S. TAX LAWS, AND OF ANY CHANGE IN APPLICABLE TAX LAWS.

XIII. SOLICITATION AND VOTING PROCEDURES¹⁷

With respect to the Voting Classes, the following materials will be included in the Solicitation Package:

- the appropriate Ballot and Voting Instructions;
- this Amended Disclosure Statement with all exhibits, including the Amended Plan, and any other supplements or amendments to these documents;
- the Amended Disclosure Statement Order (without exhibits, except the solicitation and voting procedures;
- the Confirmation Hearing Notice;
- a cover letter describing the content of the Solicitation Package and urging Holders of Claims in each Voting Class to vote to accept the Amended Plan;
- any letter(s) from the Committee or the Ad Hoc Group recommending acceptance of the Amended Plan; and
- such other documents as the Debtors may seek to include or the Bankruptcy Court may direct.

With respect to the Non-Voting Classes, the Solicitation Package shall include:

- the Confirmation Hearing Notice; and
- the Non-Voting Status Notice.

With respect to the U.S. Trustee, a copy of each document contained in the Solicitation Packages, which may include non-customized Ballots and a non-customized Notice of Non-Voting Status.

Holders of Claims entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan shall be served (or were caused to be served) the Solicitation Package (including the appropriate Ballot) providing solicitation and other voting-related information to such Holders.

Each Gemini Lender whose Gemini Borrowings were included in the Gemini Master Claim, thus entitling such Gemini Lender to vote as a Holder of a Claim in Class 7 against GGC as of the Voting Record Date shall receive the Solicitation Package (including the Gemini Lender's Ballot) from Gemini by email by the Solicitation Deadline or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter. The Solicitation Agent has worked with Gemini to create E-Ballot ID(s) for each Holder of Gemini Lender Claims. Gemini, by email, will distribute the E-Ballot ID to the respective Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim, using the email address for such Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim in Gemini's records, who may then use the E-Ballot ID to cast their votes directly on the Debtors' Gemini Lender Voting Portal.

Any party who desires additional or paper copies of these documents may request copies, free of charge, from the Solicitation Agent by (i) by writing to Genesis Global Holdco, LLC Ballot Processing, c/o Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC, 850 3rd Avenue, Suite 412, Brooklyn, NY 11232; (ii) by

¹⁷ The procedures detailed herein may not reflect the procedures ultimately presented in the Solicitation and Voting Procedures Motion or approved by the Bankruptcy Court. The Debtors will amend this Disclosure Statement prior to solicitation to reflect the final, approved, solicitation procedures if different from those described herein, and such details will be provided in the Solicitation Package sent to Holders of Claims in the Voting Classes.

calling U.S. Toll Free: 888-524-2017 or International Toll: 646-440-4183; or (iii) by emailing: genesisinfo@ra.kroll.com (with "Genesis Solicitation" in the subject line).

On or before five (5) days before the Voting Deadline, the Debtors intend to file the Plan Supplement. As the Plan Supplement is updated or otherwise modified, such modified or updated documents will be made available on the electronic ECF or the Debtors' restructuring website. The Debtors will not serve paper or electronic copies of the Plan Supplement; however, parties may obtain a copy of the Plan Supplement from the Solicitation Agent by: (i) writing to Genesis Global Holdco, LLC Ballot Processing, c/o Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC, 850 3rd Avenue, Suite 412, Brooklyn, NY 11232; (ii) by calling U.S. Toll Free: 888-524-2017 or International Toll: 646-440-4183; or (iii) by emailing: genesisinfo@ra.kroll.com (with "Genesis Solicitation" in the subject line).

A. Voting Deadline

The period during which Ballots with respect to the Amended Plan will be accepted by the Debtors will terminate on [•], 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern Time).

Except to the extent the Debtors so determine, or as permitted by the Bankruptcy Court, Ballots that are received after the Voting Deadline may not be counted or otherwise used by the Debtors in connection with the Debtors' request for Confirmation of the Amended Plan (or any permitted modification thereof).

The Debtors reserve the right at any time or from time to time, to extend the period of time (on a daily basis, if necessary) during which Ballots will be accepted for any reason, including determining whether or not the requisite number of acceptances have been received, by making a public announcement of such extension no later than the first Business Day next succeeding the previously announced Voting Deadline. The Debtors will give notice of any such extension in a manner deemed reasonable to the Debtors in their discretion. There can be no assurance that the Debtors will exercise their right to extend the Voting Deadline.

B. Voting Instructions

Only the Holders of Claims in Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GGH, Classes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 against GGC; and Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GAP as of the Voting Record Date are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan. Holders of Claims in Class 7 against GGC will receive the Gemini Lenders' Ballots from Gemini, using the email address for such Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim in Gemini's records, in their Solicitation Package which shall also contain the assigned E-Ballot ID for the respective Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim, who may then use the E-Ballot ID to cast their votes directly on the Debtors' Gemini Lender Voting Portal. It is important to follow the specific instructions provided on each Ballot, which may provide different instructions based on the Class you belong to. Ballots should be sent to the Solicitation Agent on or before the Voting Deadline as indicated below.

The Debtors have engaged Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC as the Solicitation Agent to assist in the balloting and tabulation process. The Solicitation Agent will process and tabulate Ballots for each Class entitled to vote to accept or reject the Amended Plan and will file the Voting Report as soon as practicable after the Voting Deadline, which Voting Report may be supplemented after being filed.

**The deadline by which the Solicitation Agent must receive the Ballot is on
[•], 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time).**

Any Ballot or that is properly executed, but which does not clearly indicate an acceptance or rejection of the Amended Plan or which indicates both an acceptance and a rejection of the Amended Plan, shall not be counted.

It is important to follow the specific instructions provided on each Ballot. All Ballots must be properly executed, completed and delivered to the Solicitation Agent, so as to be actually received on or before the Voting Deadline by using the envelope provided, or by delivery as follows:

BALLOTS

Submitting Your Vote Online through the Online Portal

The Solicitation Agent will accept properly completed Ballots online through the Online Portal. To submit your customized electronic Ballot via the Online Portal, visit <https://restructuring.ra.kroll.com/genesis> and click on the “Submit E-Ballot” section of the website. Follow the instructions to submit your customized electronic Ballot.

IMPORTANT NOTE: You will need the following information to retrieve and submit your customized electronic Ballot:

Unique E-Ballot ID#: _____

Kroll’s Online Portal is the sole manner in which Ballots will be accepted via electronic or online transmission. Ballots submitted by facsimile, email, or other means of electronic transmission will not be counted.

Each Unique E-Ballot ID# is to be used solely for voting only those Claims described in your electronic Ballot. Please complete and submit an electronic Ballot for each Unique E-Ballot ID# you receive, as applicable.

If your Ballot is not received by Kroll on or before the Voting Deadline, and such Voting Deadline is not extended by the Debtors as noted above, your vote will not be counted.

If you vote via the Online Portal, you SHOULD NOT also submit the hard copy version of your Ballot.

If by First Class Mail, Overnight Courier or Hand Delivery:

**Genesis Global Holdco, LLC Ballot Processing Center
c/o Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC
850 Third Avenue, Suite 412
Brooklyn, NY 11232**

To arrange for hand delivery of your Ballot, please email genesisballots@ra.kroll.com (with “Genesis Ballot—Hand Delivery” in the subject line) at least 24 hours prior to arrival and provide the anticipated date and time of delivery.

If you have any questions regarding the voting process please direct them to contact the Solicitation Agent (i) by (i) writing to Genesis Global Holdco, LLC Ballot Processing, c/o Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC, 850 3rd Avenue, Suite 412, Brooklyn, NY 11232; (ii) calling U.S. Toll Free: 888-524-2017 or International Toll: 646-440-4183; or (iii) by e-mailing genesisinfo@ra.kroll.com (with “Genesis Solicitation” in the subject line).

(i) Note to Holders of Claims in Classes Eligible to Vote

(a) Certification.

By signing and returning a Ballot, each Holder of a Claim in a Class eligible to vote (Holders of Claims in Class 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GGH, Classes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 against GGC, and Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 against GAP) will be certifying to the Bankruptcy Court and the Debtors that, among other things:

- was the Holder (or authorized signatory) of Claims in Classes 3, 4, 5 or 6 against GGH, Classes 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 against GGC, or Classes 3, 4, 5 or 6 against GAP in the amount set forth on the Ballot as of the Voting Record Date;
- has received a copy of the Amended Disclosure Statement, the Amended Plan and the remainder of the Solicitation Package and acknowledges that the solicitation of votes for the Amended Plan is subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein;
- has not relied on any statement made or other information received from any person with respect to the Amended Plan other than the information contained in the Solicitation Package or other publicly available materials; if it votes in favor of the Amended Plan, will be deemed to have consented to the release of the Released Parties pursuant to Article VIII of the Amended Plan;
- has cast the same vote with respect to all of the Holder's respective Claims;
- understands the treatment provided for its Claims under the Amended Plan;
- understands the recoveries provided for in the Amended Plan are expressly conditioned upon confirmation and consummation of the Amended Plan;
- acknowledges and agrees that the Debtors may make conforming changes to the Amended Plan as may be reasonably necessary; provided that the Debtors will not re-solicit acceptances or rejections of the Amended Plan in the event of such conforming changes unless otherwise required by the Bankruptcy Court or the Bankruptcy Code;
- as of the Voting Record Date, (i) has not transferred any claim or interest in or related to the Claims and (ii) has not granted any Lien or encumbrance in its Claims that precludes the Holder from voting on the Amended Plan or submitting the Ballot;
- has full and complete authority to execute and submit the Ballot;
- understands and acknowledges that all authority conferred or agreed to be conferred pursuant to the Ballot, and every obligation of the undersigned Holder thereunder, will be binding upon the transferees, successors, assigns, heirs, executors, administrators, and legal representatives of the undersigned and will not be affected by, and will survive, the death or incapacity of the undersigned; and
- understands and acknowledges that only the latest-received properly completed Ballot cast and actually received by the Solicitation Agent prior to the Voting Deadline with respect to its eligible voting Claims set forth in Item 1 on the Ballot will be counted, and, if any other Ballot has been previously cast with respect to such Claims set forth in Item 1 on the Ballot, such other Ballot shall be deemed revoked.

(b) Releases.

Each Ballot provides that if the Holder returns a Ballot and votes to accept the Amended Plan for any Class of Claims for which such Holder is eligible to vote they will be deemed as of the Plan Effective Date, to

have conclusively, absolutely, unconditionally, irrevocably and forever released and discharged the Released Parties (as defined in the Amended Plan) from any and all Claims and Causes of Action (as set forth in the Amended Plan), except as otherwise provided in the Amended Plan.

Holders of Claims in Classes eligible to vote on the Amended Plan are urged to consult the Amended Plan to understand the nature and scope of the releases they will be deemed to have granted upon an affirmative vote in favor of the Amended Plan.

(c) Gemini

Each Gemini Lender whose Gemini Borrowings were included in the Gemini Master Claim, thus entitling such Gemini Lender to vote as a Holder of a Claim in Class 7 against GGC as of the Voting Record Date shall receive the Solicitation Package (including the Gemini Lender's Ballot) from Gemini by email by the Solicitation Deadline or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter. The Solicitation Agent has worked with Gemini to create unique E-Ballot ID(s) for each Holder of Gemini Lender Claims. Gemini, by email, will distribute the E-Ballot ID to the respective Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim, using the email address for such Holder of the Gemini Lender Claim in Gemini's records, who may then use the E-Ballot ID to cast their votes directly on the Debtors' Gemini Lender Voting Portal.

To be included in the tabulation, each individual Gemini Lender's Ballot must be **submitted electronically via the Gemini Lender Voting Portal** on or before the Voting Deadline. **The Voting Deadline is [•] 2023 at 4:00 P.M. (Prevailing Eastern Time). The Debtors strongly advise submitting your ballot online as promptly as possible.** If a Gemini Lender's Ballot is submitted electronically via the Gemini Lender Voting Portal after the Voting Deadline, it will not be counted unless the Debtors determine otherwise or as permitted by the Bankruptcy Court.

C. Voting Tabulation

Any single Ballot does not constitute, and shall not be deemed to be, a Proof of Claim or an assertion or admission of a Claim or Interest. Only Holders of Claims in the voting Classes shall be entitled to vote with regard to such Claims.

Unless the Debtors decide otherwise, Ballots received after the Voting Deadline may not be counted. Except as otherwise provided in the solicitation procedures, a Ballot will be deemed delivered only when the Solicitation Agent actually receives the executed Ballot as instructed in the Voting Instructions. No Ballot should be sent to the Debtors, the Debtors' agents (other than the Solicitation Agent) or the Debtors' financial or legal advisors. The Debtors expressly reserve the right to amend from time to time the terms of the Amended Plan (subject to compliance with the requirements of section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code and the terms of the Amended Plan regarding modifications). The Bankruptcy Code may require the Debtors to disseminate additional Solicitation Packages if the Debtors make material changes to the terms of the Amended Plan or if the Debtors waive a material condition to Amended Plan Confirmation. In that event, the solicitation will be extended to the extent directed by the Bankruptcy Court. To the extent there are multiple Claims within Classes, the Debtors may, in their discretion, and to the extent possible, aggregate the Claims of any particular Holder within a Class for the purpose of counting votes.

In the event a designation of lack of good faith is requested by a party in interest under section 1126(e) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Court will determine whether any vote to accept and/or reject the Amended Plan cast with respect to that Claim will be counted for purposes of determining whether the Amended Plan has been accepted and/or rejected.

The Solicitation Agent will file with the Bankruptcy Court, as soon as practicable after the Voting Deadline, the Voting Report prepared by the Solicitation Agent. The Voting Report shall, among other things, delineate every Ballot that does not conform to the Voting Instructions or that contains any form of irregularity (each, an "Irregular Ballot"), including, but not limited to, those Ballots that are late or (in whole or in material part) illegible, unidentifiable, lacking signatures or lacking necessary information or damaged. The Solicitation Agent will attempt to reconcile the amount of any Claim reported on a Ballot with the

Debtors' records, but in the event such amount cannot be timely reconciled without undue effort on the part of the Solicitation Agent, the amount shown in the Debtors' records shall govern. The Voting Report also shall indicate the Debtors' intentions with regard to such Irregular Ballots. Neither the Debtors nor any other Person or Entity will be under any duty to provide notification of defects or irregularities with respect to delivered Ballots other than as provided in the Voting Report, nor will any of them incur any liability for failure to provide such notification.

XIV. RECOMMENDATION

The Debtors believe the Amended Plan is in the best interest of all creditors and urge the Holders of Claims entitled to vote to accept the Amended Plan and to evidence such acceptance by returning their Ballots so they will be received by the Solicitation Agent no later than [•], 2023 at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time).

Dated: October 24, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

Genesis Global Holdco LLC
(on behalf of itself and its Debtor Affiliates)

By: /s/ A. Derar Islim
Name: A. Derar Islim
Title: Interim Chief Executive Officer

Prepared by:

CLEARY GOTTlieb STEEN & HAMILTON LLP

1 Liberty Plaza
New York, New York 10006

Telephone: (212) 225-2000
Facsimile: (212) 225-3999

Counsel for the Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession